

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1339526-0

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (176-76)

DATE: 8/31/73

FROM :  CHIEF CLERK

b6  
b7c

SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER

This is to advise that a correlation memo on David Tyre Dellinger subject of instant case has been prepared and filed in 40-176-serial 177.

TBD:kab

MAINTAIN AS TOP SERIAL  
DO NOT SERIALIZE

176-76

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 31 1973	
FBI-WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE	



NR013, CG PLAIN

717 PM 4-19-71 B K

TO DIRECTOR	(176-1410)	-NITEL-
ALBANY	(176-14)	-URGENT-
WFO	(176-84)	-URGENT-
CLEVELAND	(176-109)	-NITEL-
KANSAS CITY	(100-12475)	-NITEL-
MINNEAPOLIS	(176-25)	-NITEL-
NEW YORK	(176-133)	-NITEL-
SAN FRANCISCO	(176-2)	-NITEL-
FROM CHICAGO	(176-5 SUB C)	

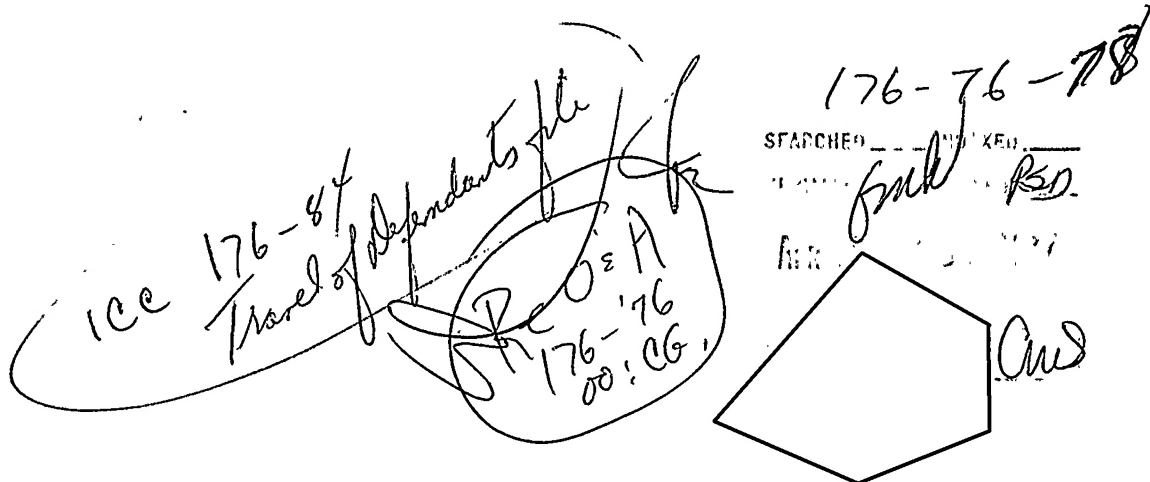
DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, AKA ET AL (TRAVEL OF DEFENDANTS).

ARL - CONSPIRACY; COC. OO: CHICAGO.

RE KC TEL APRIL NINE, LAST, REFLECTING APRIL TWENTY, NEXT, APPEARANCE DAVID DELLINGER IN COLUMBIA, MO.; BUREAU AIRTEL AUGUST TWENTY SIX, SEVENTY, ALL OFFICES, BOTH THIS CAPTION.

DEPUTY USM [REDACTED] CHICAGO, ADVISED LATE AFTERNOON, INSTANT, OF RECEIPT TWO TELEGRAMS, ONE GIVING TRAVEL ITINERARY DELLINGER, SECOND TELEGRAM GIVING ITINERARY JERRY RUBINJM  
END PAGE ONE

b6  
b7C



b6  
b7C

PAGE TWO

DELLINGER TELEGRAM SENT P.M. INSTANT FROM NYC, REFLECTS TRAVEL AFTERNOON INSTANT TO WASHINGTON, D.C., WITH RETURN NYC P.M. THIS DATE. WHILE IN WDC DELLINGER'S CONTACT IS TELEPHONE NUMBER <sup>7 3 7 8 6 0 0</sup> SEVEN THREE SEVEN - EIGHT SIX ZERO ZERO.

APRIL TWENTY, NEXT, DELLINGER WILL SPEAK AT STEPHENS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA, MO., CONTACT THERE CARE OF [REDACTED]

b6  
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[REDACTED] APRIL TWENTY ONE, NEXT DELLINGER WILL APPEAR AT NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY (DE KALB, ILLINOIS), CONTACT THERE CARE OF [REDACTED] TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] LATE EVENING APRIL TWENTY ONE, NEXT, DELLINGER WILL RETURN VIA AIR TO NYC.

APRIL TWENTY TWO, NEXT, DELLINGER TRAVELLING TO CLEVELAND, CONTACT CARE OF [REDACTED] TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] <sup>4/23/71 - 4/25/71</sup> (APRIL TWENTY THREE, NEXT, THROUGH APRIL TWENTY FIVE NEXT, DELLINGER WILL BE IN WDC, CONTACT THROUGH TELEPHONE NUMBER <sup>7 3 7 8 6 0 0</sup> SEVEN THREE SEVEN - EIGHT SIX ZERO ZERO.

b6  
b7C

ON MONDAY, APRIL TWENTY SIX, NEXT, DELLINGER TRAVELLING TO NORTHFIELD, MINNESOTA, CONTACT THROUGH [REDACTED]

END PAGE TWO



PAGE THREE

DIRECTOR, STUDENT ACTIVITIES, ST. OLAF COLLEGE. APRIL TWENTY SEVEN, NEXT, DELLINGER WILL BE IN ALBANY, NEW YORK, NO CONTACT OR REASON FOR VISIT ALBANY GIVEN.

4/28/53

DURING PERIOD APRIL TWENTY EIGHT, NEXT, THROUGH MAY THREE, NEXT, DELLINGER WILL BE IN WDC, CARE OF TELEPHONE NUMBER SEVEN THREE SEVEN - EIGHT SIX HUNDRED.

RUBIN TELEGRAM SENT AFTERNOON INSTANT FROM WDC. WDC CONTACT IS [REDACTED] TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TELEGRAM REFLECTED RUBIN TRAVELLING MORNING OF APRIL NINETEEN, INSTANT, TO UTICA, NEW YORK, VIA WDC.

NO POINT OF ORIGIN FOR RUBIN'S TRAVEL OR PURPOSE INDICATED.

AFTERNOON OF APRIL TWENTY, NEXT, RUBIN WILL BE IN HAMILTON, NEW YORK, CONTACT CARE OF [REDACTED], TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

MORNING OF APRIL

TWENTY ONE, NEXT, RUBIN TRAVELLING VIA AIR TO NYC, CONTACT CARE OF [REDACTED] TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

END PAGE THREE

b6  
b7c

PAGE FOUR

AFTERNOON OF APRIL TWENTY ONE, NEXT, RUBIN TRAVELLING  
VIA AIR TO SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, CONTACT AGAIN CARE OF [REDACTED]

b6  
b7c

[REDACTED] SAME NUMBER AS ABOVE. ITINERARY CONCLUDES AT THIS  
POINT WITH NO INDICATION OF RUBIN'S TRAVEL FROM SYRACUSE.

CHICAGO FOLLOWING AND ANY SUBSEQUENT PERTINENT INFO WILL  
BE PROVIDED INTERESTED OFFICES. RECEIVING OFFICES HANDLE  
IN ACCORDANCE RE BU AIRTEL.

E N D

NR001 MP PLAIN

925 AM URGENT 4/27/71 RRM

TO: DIRECTOR (176-1410)  
ALBANY (176-14)  
CHICAGO (176-5 SUB C)  
WFO (176-84)

FROM: MINNEAPOLIS (176-25) 2P

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, AKA; ET AL (TRAVEL OF DEFENDANTS).  
ARL - CONSPIRACY; COC. OO: CHICAGO.

RE CHICAGO TELETYPE APRIL NINETEEN, LAST, REFLECTING  
APPEARANCE OF DAVID DELLINGER AT ST. OLAF COLLEGE, NORTHFIELD,  
MINN., ON APRIL TWENTYSIX, LAST.

DELLINGER FAILED TO APPEAR AT ST. OLAF COLLEGE, NORTHFIELD,  
ON APRIL TWENTYSIX LAST. NOTICE POSTED IN ST. OLAF STUDENT  
UNION INDICATING DELLINGER'S VISIT CANCELED AND THAT HE WAS  
BEING RESCHEDULED FOR FUTURE DATE. NO REASON FOR POSTPONEMENT  
GIVEN, BUT POSSIBLE SUBJECT'S PARTICIPATION IN CURRENT  
WASHINGTON, D.C., DEMONSTRATION IN REASON.

END PAGE ONE

176-76-79  
SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_ INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIAL \_\_\_\_\_ FILED \_\_\_\_\_  
APR 27 1971  
FBI - CHICAGO

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b7C

MP 176-25

PAGE TWO

IN VIEW OF DELLINGER'S CANCELLED VISIT TO MINNEAPOLIS  
DIVISION, POSSIBLE HE MAY NOT APPEAR IN ALBANY ON APRIL  
TWENTYSEVEN, INSTANT, AS NOTED IN RETEL.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

RUC.

END

FBI WFO MMM

4/27/71

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-1410)

FROM: SAC, WFO (176-76) ( P )

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, aka et al  
(TRAVEL OF DEFENDENTS)  
ARL - CONSPIRACY; COC  
(CO:CG)

Re Chicago teletype to Bureau dated 4/19/71 and captioned as above.

The above referenced teletype listed DELLINGER's contact point while in Washington, D. C. (WDC) to be telephone number 737-8600.

This number is the public listing for the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, 1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

The People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) was characterized in a press release dated March 1, 1971, as Washington based, and consisting of over one hundred organizations whose purpose is to combat the issues of racism, poverty, repression and war.

3 - Bureau  
2 - Chicago (176-5 Sub C) (RM)  
2 - WFO  
(176-84)

QMS:vrh  
(7)

176-76-80  
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SERIALIZED \_\_\_\_\_  
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FILED \_\_\_\_\_

WFO 176-76

DELLINGER was also introduced as being one of the speakers at the anti-war demonstration held at WDC Saturday, 4/24/71 on the steps of the U.S. Capitol. This demonstration was sponsored by the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the above characterized People's Coalition for Peace and Justice.

The National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) is an umbrella antiwar organization formed at Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1970. The stated basic objective of NPAC is to involve masses of people, including labor unions, G.I.'s, and the Black Community in the struggle to effect the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Southeast Asia and the abolition of the draft through orderly and peaceful tactics.

4/30/71

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-1410)

FROM: SAC, WFO (176-84) (P)

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, aka;  
Et Al (TRAVEL OF DEFENDENTS).  
ARL-CONSPIRACY; COC  
(OO:CHICAGO)

ReMinneapolis teletype to the Bureau, dated  
4/27/71.

advised on 4/28/71, that DAVE  
DELLINGER has been admitted to Georgetown Hospital with  
eye trouble. He is apparently not responding to treatment  
and it is believed he has lost his vision.

b7D

2-Bureau  
2-Chicago (176-5Sub C)  
2-Albany (176-14) (RM)  
2-Minneapolis (176-25) (RM)  
2-WFO (1-176-76)  
CMS:dls  
(10) *dl*

176-76-81  
SEARCHED PSD  
SERIALIZED PSD  
INDEXED PSD  
FILED PSD



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Charlotte, North Carolina

May 7, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER

On April 12, 1971, CE T-1 advised that DAVID TYRE DELLINGER was scheduled to speak on the campus quad at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, at 3:30 PM on April 12, 1971. His appearance is being financed by the Major Speakers Committee of Duke University (MSCD) and coordinated by the Associated Students of Duke University (ASDU). MSCD is composed of representatives of officially-recognized student organizations at Duke University, such as the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) and the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA). ASDU is the student body organization at Duke.

On April 12, 1971, CE T-1 advised DELLINGER spoke at Duke University that day before an audience of about 250 persons, about 100 of whom appeared to be supporters, with the others being curious onlookers or those simply sympathetic to the anti-war issue.

DELLINGER spoke about his trial at Chicago, Illinois, remarking that similar trials occur all the time across the country but that the people do not hear about them because the Government does not choose to make a "show trial" out of them. He was critical of judges and the court system, intimating in his remarks that the Government and the establishment are trying to "put down" people simply because they are trying to survive as best they can under an unjust and corrupt system. He was critical of the United States' involvement

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YOUR AGENCY.

175-76-82

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 12 1971	
FBI - CHARLOTTE OFFICE	

CONFIDENTIAL  
Group 1  
Excluded from Auto-  
matic Downgrading  
and Declassification

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b7C



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

in Southeast Asia, stating that President RICHARD NIXON was trying to fool the people, that he is not ending the war, and that he is using the tactic of widening the war with Vietnamese troops rather than American troops. He accused President NIXON and other administration officials of being war criminals and was critical of the Vietnamization program.

Regarding the forthcoming anti-war demonstrations in Washington, D. C., in May, 1971, DELLINGER called for massive militant acts of civil disobedience. He warned the audience about "agents" attempting to trap people by trying to stir up acts of violence. DELLINGER stated use of violence would only play into the hands of the Government. He stressed, however, massive acts of civil disobedience designed to stop the "business as usual" in Washington, D. C. He further stated that he was in contact with people who use violence as a tactic but that everyone he knew who planned to go to Washington was committed to a policy of non-violence.

CE T-2 stated that DELLINGER's speech at Duke was made in a peaceful atmosphere and there were no arrests or incidents of any kind.

CE T-2 further advised that DELLINGER's speech at Duke University was substantially the same as the speech he made later the same day at the University of North Carolina (UNC), Chapel Hill, North Carolina, which is set out verbatim hereinafter in this memorandum.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The April 12, 1971, issue of The Daily Tar Heel (DTH), a student newspaper published at UNC, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, printed an article stating that DAVID DELLINGER would speak at 9:30 PM, April 12, 1971, in Hill Hall on the UNC campus. It stated that he would speak on the People's Peace Treaty (PPT) and May Day activities planned for Washington, D. C. His appearance is part of the local effort to build support for the PPT and a series of anti-war demonstrations planned in May, 1971, in Washington, D. C.

This article in the DTH further states that the PPT is a declaration of peace between the people of the United States, South Vietnam, and North Vietnam. The treaty has already been signed by numerous national figures including Senators MC GOVERN and MC CARTHY. The PPT, negotiated by a delegation which includes the National Student Association (NSA) and the Vietnamese Student Union, calls upon the United States Government, among other things, to set a date for withdrawal of all United States military forces from Vietnam.

On April 12, 1971, CE T-2 advised DELLINGER's appearance at UNC was being sponsored by the People's Peace Coalition (PPC), a local group at UNC favoring acceptance of the PPT by the citizens of the United States and citizens of both North and South Vietnam. Source made available a copy of the following leaflet distributed on the UNC campus prior to the appearance of DELLINGER on April 12, 1971:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# DAVE DELLINGER

HILL HALL  
MONDAY, APRIL 12  
9:30 PM

CHICAGO EIGHT  
CO-CONSPIRATOR

WORLD WAR II DRAFT  
RESISTER

EDITOR OF LIBERATION

SPONSORED BY  
PEOPLE'S PEACE COALITION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On April 12, 1971, CE T-3 advised he had made a tape recording of DELLINGER's speech delivered on April 12, 1971, in Hill Hall on the campus of UNC, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. On April 31, 1971, CE T-3 furnished the tape recording, a transcription of which is as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"It's kind of hard to talk after that, I think. JAMES AGEE (phonetic) once said that this was the best of times and the worst of times. And I think the, one of the ways in which it's the worst of times was shown by what they were talking about, what they'd done, and it is commonplace in Indo-China. Maybe the best of times is not here but prefigured by the fact that, that they're talking about it. I know in, that four years ago in the BERTRAND RUSSELL War Crimes Tribunal we had testimony by Americans, by Japanese, French, Yugoslav, Belgian, Swedish investigators and by Vietnamese. The interesting thing was that the people didn't want to talk about it. All it wanted to do was to say that the War Crimes Tribunal was biased because it was conducted by people who opposed the war. It didn't occur to them that you could be anti-war and by the very values that made you anti-war, you could be honest and tell the truth rather than by trying to exaggerate.

"I remember one of the GI's who testified at the BERTRAND RUSSELL War Crimes Tribunal and was scared to death; he decided that when he testified that he would not be able to return to the United States because of what he thought would happen to him because he was the forerunner of 2,000 GI's who backed and supported and took part in the winter soldier investigation that we just saw.

"But his job was an interrogator, he was a professional interrogator and he told stories like those that we just heard now and then at one point he said the terrible thing was that first you tortured them to get information and then you tortured them out of anger and then after a while I tortured them for pleasure. And you realize, you know, how close the different sides of human beings are. You realize at least that that was of his testimony. He told many atrocities but that was the high point when I saw the honesty with which he was unloading himself of that and the message that it could have had for the country except that the country wasn't ready to listen to it.

"Another interesting thing about the GI's who testified at the war crimes investigation four years ago was that they were anti-Communist and they all indicated that they were happy to go to Vietnam and kill Communists. But that what turned them off and first began to question, make them question what they were doing was when they learned that the entire Vietnamese people were the enemy, that they were not just killing and

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"committing atrocities against Communists. Back to this interrogator I referred to, when he arrived at the airport, he was met by GEZELLE ALAMIQUE (phonetic) who is JEAN PAUL SARTE's lawyer and had become radicalized by France's war in Algeria and was relating through; she was not a member of the Tribunal but she helped it, and she met him at the airport. And he was very nervous and ambivalent about testifying in the first place and then he blurted out to her, 'There aren't any Viet Cong here, are there? Because if there are, I hate them and I may kill them right there.' That's, you know, sort of the psychology, what he'd been trained in and yet he had reached the point where what he had to do had begun to turn him in another direction.

"Well, four years later too many GI's coming back and talking the way people don't generally talk about wars that they haven't been in; there got to be a scandal and the Government felt that it had to do something about it. And so it took the one incident of My Lai and it played it up and it decided to indict some people to show that the Army really isn't in favor of killing civilians or torturing people or to show that the Army really believes in the dignity of human beings and human rights.

"At the time I remember feeling that Lieutenant CALLEY was being made a scapegoat and saying that I hoped he wouldn't be convicted. But I've changed my mind on that now. I think it's good that he was convicted because the only way in which you can begin to face up to things and we're hardly more than beginning but, is to investigate, perhaps to indict, there might be better ways of doing it, to have established for the record exactly what happened. Then, after that, I wouldn't want to see Lieutenant CALLEY or anyone else punished. But I think we do want to say to people that human beings have a right and a responsibility and an urgency not to be American ADOLPH EICHMANN's or German WILLIAM CALLEY's. The people have a responsibility whatever the situation is to assert their own values, their own decency, and to stand up even if society has organized use of all the pressures and hysteria of the unrried lynch mob, and nonetheless have to take that step for decency.

"I think there's a great difference. I don't know how they've been that down here, but I know The New York Post had a superficial and I think misleading article to the effect that the country was coming together over Lieutenant CALLEY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"because both the left and right sympathized with him. But I hope we're intelligent enough to make better distinctions than that and that's the kind of superficial treatment of the Vietnam War which people are getting into now, now that the war criminals are endorsing the anti-war movement.

"I have to expect HUBERT HUMPHREY to ask to speak at the April 24th rally. But the thing is AGNEW is sympathetic with CALLEY because he thinks what CALLEY did was right and some of the rest of us are sympathetic with CALLEY because we don't think that you ever turn around or change society by making scapegoats of individuals, by punishing them, and particularly if he has been singled out for that purpose, to give a false sense of security as if America really is a decent society, instead of a sick society.

"The fact is I'm glad that they convicted him but I'd like to have him pardoned. I think the knowledge of what he did is enough for him and I would like to have further trials. I think that one should indict WALT ROTHSTOW who is one of my old friends and classmates, ROBERT MC NAMARA, LYNDON JOHNSON, RICHARD NIXON, MELVIN LAIRD. One can run down the line, and I don't really know enough about it to say it, but I'd like to ask you a question whether the University of North Carolina should be indicted for the work it does for the Defense Committee, for the Defense Department. I mean, you know, the Germans, the Nazis, who were turned into war criminals, I mean they turned themselves into war criminals but were tried, in some cases were executed or had long prison sentences, they did things like supplying gas for the crematory. What are we going to say about the American society with its open bidding on napalm and anti-personnel fragmentation bombs which are useless against everything except human beings and they're used primarily against civilians? And what are we going to say about universities that are up to their ears in war work, in strategic planning and other services, counter-insurgency training, etc., for that society?

"Now I was particularly struck by the Indians because I attended part of the winter soldier investigator, investigation, and when I was there, I talked to another Indian, American Indian, not the one who testified there but another one. And we had just gotten out a copy of The Liberation magazine in which we had printed on the cover an order that went to the American troops in the Philippines in 1902. The order was quote 'I want no prisoners. I wish to kill and burn. The more you kill and burn, the better you will please me.' General JAKE SMITH (phonetic) to the troops in the Philippines in 1902.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"And when I show this to my friend DENNY who was his name, the American Indian, he pointed out to me what this fellow pointed out to them, is that is just what the Americans had done to the Indians. And I recall how, the fact the United States had used the same methods in transferring a lot of old Indian fighters from the Indian wars to the Philippines.

"You know people get tired now when people say well isn't it a great society? EDWARD MUSKIE is now against the war and AVARILL HARRIMAN is against the war and people, you know, and all these Senators, etc., and I'm glad they are. You know, I hope it will mean a real turning although when a man has his eye on the White House, I think one thing we've learned is that you can't trust him. But anyway people say what a good society it is because at last we can face up to it.

"But there is a kind of unreality which our young are developing at the War Crimes Tribunal where because we allow films like this to be shown; we kind of get the impression that they're not real. In other words we're a democratic society because we have enough freedom to show this kind of thing and because the atrocities go to the homes and television and because they have things like 'The Selling of the Pentagon' and one thinks well, after all, it's a free and open society and somehow it becomes a kind of inoculation almost, whereby our lack of democracy, our lack of human rights, becomes asserted as democracy and human rights and the freedom to know what to certain point kind of sets up barriers whereby we deny ourselves the fullness of knowing.

"I think I mentioned the Indians. I don't know if you've heard this but I imagine you have. But I think to me one of the most moving moments of our trial in Chicago was when BOBBY SEALE who had been bound and gagged and was temporarily able to speak started explaining to the Judge why he had said it was a racist court. And after he ran down some of the things that had happened there, then he turned and said, 'Why you've got pictures of GEORGE WASHINGTON and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN on the wall and they were slaveowners.' And the Judge leaned forward with complete self-confidence and said 'But GEORGE WASHINGTON was the father of our country.' Well, he was and I felt sorry for the Judge because I was brought up that way, too, and the terrible ambivalence that one has, but one has to realize that GEORGE WASHINGTON was not the father of BOBBY SEALE's country.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



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"And that the glorious Declaration of Independence was written by slaveowners and so we have this one side at least of the dynamics of American society that has been with us from the beginning, with the blacks, and the Indians, and the indentured servants and the non-property owners and all the rest. And they reached out westward and southward and gobbled up as much as it did and got to Vietnam in 1945, or a little more openly in 1954.

"And so Americans in the anti-war movement now, you know, they're tired and we feel frustrated. It doesn't do any good, we've marched and we've rallied and we've petitioned and we've voted for peace candidates and we've organized draft resistance and peace fairs and all of these things and the war goes on. And people get tired and frustrated because somehow they think there can be almost an instant solution, like instant coffee in the morning or instant revolution, but a country whose sickness goes as deep as that, despite the other side of it that I'm not talking about, the healthier aspirations and hopes, is not going to be turned around by having a million people march in the streets on a November 15th, take a bus down and march, take a bus back and wait for the Government to change its policy. It goes too deep for that. And if we feel tired, there're a lot of other people who are tired, the Indians, the blacks, the welfare people. And what about the Vietnamese and the Cambodians and the Laotians?

"I spoke about CALLEY and NIXON and AGNEW a little bit. The fact is that not only what Lieutenant CALLEY has been indicted and found guilty of not only was done regularly on the ground and this is, I forget how many commissions that testified and I remind you that testimony that keeps coming out as it started coming out back in 1965. But what any of them did on the ground was far less than what the American Air Force is doing today, does everyday, every hour, with, under the orders of RICHARD NIXON and with the blessings of RICHARD NIXON.

"Now, in order to understand what's going on, I'd like, I think you have to know what's happening in Laos and to some extent, I guess the truth is getting out. But Laos, the aggression against Laos did not begin with the invasion by the South Vietnamese a few weeks ago. In 1965 the Pentagon, which is not very intelligent but does conduct a number of experiments and try out different courses of action. In 1965 the Pentagon started an experiment in a new kind of warfare in Laos. It was an experiment to see whether it was possible to bomb a country into submission without using American ground troops.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"When I in 1966 to 7 visited both Saigon and Hanoi, I took the ICC plane, the ICC plane used to go, I'm not sure anymore, it used to go from Saigon to Phnom Penh, Cambodia, to Bien Tien, Laos, to Hanoi. I remember waiting for three or four hours in the airport in Laos and talking with pleasant Americans, sipping beer with them, when all of them over there is occupiers of a foreign country, isolated and cut off from the people, lacking in any understanding of its culture, and they said to me 'The plane may be late today because the bombing run is late.' I said 'What do you mean?' They said 'Every afternoon the bombing planes take off from that strip and go and bomb northeastern Laos before the ICC plane takes off.' And sure enough 24 American bombing planes took off from the Bien Tien airport to bomb the territory and then we got into the ICC plane and went on.

"Laos is the most heavily bombarded country in human history and it was the most heavily bombarded country in human history before more than one percent of the American people knew that the United States was at war with Laos. It was an experiment in seeing that if you kept down the American casualties and lied about those that took place, whether you could invade and conquer a country by air power and the use of native troops, the Hessians of Indochina's struggle during independence, whether you could do that without the public being aware of what was going on and, therefore, without the development of an anti-war movement. And it very nearly succeeded. It succeeded, it was a more successful plan than the course they followed in South Vietnam.

"And so although it wasn't totally, or one thing I should add, in 1968, in October of 1968, when the bombing of the North ceased some of the planes came South and many of them went into Laos. There was no end to the bombing, it was simply a shifting of the territory. And that program had been originally proposed by HERMAN KAHN (phonetic) who once did scenarios on the losses from atomic war and had some optimistic scenarios where there would only be 100 million Americans killed and 200 million Russians and in six years the Gross National Product would be back to normal.

HERMAN KAHN (phonetic) in January, 1968, developed a plan for shifting the bombing from the North first to the narrow panhandle of southern North Vietnam and then into the South and proposed that this could be presented to world and American public opinion as a peace initiative. And that is what

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"has happened, that is what happened, and so Laos as I say was the heaviest bombed country in human history, inch by inch, person by person.

"Well, it didn't succeed completely, but combined with the rising opposition to the war at home and the increasing military defeat of the American troops on the ground, RICHARD NIXON adopted a program of Vietnamization which was a partial application of the Laos experiment to Vietnam. Transfer the war as much as possible to the air where the United States is relatively unchallenged and change the color of the corpses by transferring the ground combat to Asians. That's what the Vietnamization program is. Then if you have two or three hundred American deaths on the casualty lists every week, the American people will be quiet and will figure that you're winding down the war.

"And it was a smart program from the short-run point of view. To some extent it has succeeded. By the way, if you think that phrase 'Changing the color of the corpses' is an invention, that was first started by ELLSWORTH BUNKER, America's ambassador to Saigon.

"And on the other side of the family quarrel over the war, by which I don't mean to be attacking individuals but simply showing how sick and racist our society is, the other side of the family quarrel over what to do in Indochina, a dove Senator, Senator STUART SYMINGTON, says quote 'I would rather see us use other people's troops if it's necessary to carry out, implement, policies of the United States.' So that's what Vietnamization program is. Not to bring self-determination to Vietnam or democracy or any of the noble words from the American rhetoric, but to use Vietnam's victims to carry out, implement, the policies of the United States.

"And if you read even what is conceded by Saigon and the Pentagon, you'll get a figure of somewhere between ten and fifteen thousand South Vietnamese casualties in the invasion of Laos. And stop and think what a turmoil this country would be in, what kind of a meeting we would be having tonight if between ten and fifteen thousand American GI's were casualties of that brief calamitous invasion.

"And again because we don't go deep enough, it's hard to, because we're the most politically, one of the most politically underdeveloped countries in the world, we take solace and we strike out for half measures and so you get probably quite sincere and honorable people like Senators COOPER and CHURCH

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"coming up with the Cooper-Church Amendment which is considered an attempt to implement the anti-war sentiment of the country. But probably self, unconsciously, probably without a realization of what was happening, the Cooper-Church Amendment is the kind of racist amendment which says don't use American ground troops but supplies the money to go on hiring the South Vietnamese and go on with the airplanes and bombing.

"Now if you take RICHARD NIXON at his word, he's bringing home the American troops but he is maintaining the goal of "American honor" including, as if there could be any American honor in the war, including the maintenance of the kind of a regime in Vietnam which will be favorable to American interests. And I used to use a holy example but this from my experience, not my experience exactly but my neighborhood, let me put it that way, till I saw this film, but because I live in a high crime area of Brooklyn where according to the newspapers there's a mugging every 2½ minutes. When I heard about NIXON's program for gradual withdrawal, I guess I fantasized one night. It's as if I or one of my neighbors went out into that area every night and mugged, raped, or murdered 10 to 12 people. And there were complaints, the neighbors began to get uneasy and the scandal began to arise and I was scared of being exposed or losing my honorable position in the neighborhood. And so after a while I would go out and I'd only kill 8 to 10 every night and when my neighbors were still unsatisfied and complained, I would say 'Don't worry, I was killing 12 last week, this week it's 8. In two more years I'll have it down to 2 or 3 every night. I'm cutting it down.' Well, I think that's NIXON's program for winding down the war in Vietnam, except that it's more horrible than that, if you think of the four nurses who had the rockets stuck up their vaginas and the tops of their heads blown off. And this is the kind of testimony that we heard at the BERTRAND RUSSELL War Crimes Tribunal four years ago and that the country still isn't aware of.

"And what's happened to the press. That investigation was virtually ignored by the United States press, including speaking from my own area, the liberal anti-war New York Times. They gave it the most minor of coverage and after a week, on the Sunday after it had concluded, they gave a rundown story on it, so technically they were covered, but there was none of the impact and none of the horror. And again I think that tells us something about our society.

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"I started to say I don't want to frighten you but I guess I do because I think we all have to be frightened if we're going to come to grips with the reality.

"But I think SPIRO AGNEW is correct. I think a lot of the press and the national media represent the liberal Eastern elite. It's true and I think that most of them don't like AGNEW and don't like NIXON and I think they consciously snipe at them. I think that they consciously print stories, they print a speech by RICHARD NIXON and they'll put a story next to it that shows that NIXON was lying. They won't say so but they'll show the contrary events of such as in the defeat in Laos. You can run down a whole series of stories.

"But that doesn't mean that the press is doing honest, objective reporting on the war or on anything else because it still remains a kind of a family quarrel, a very bitter family quarrel at times. But it's not a quarrel which includes a dialogue with the poor people, with the victims of society or with the revolutionary or radical forces of society. And the fact is The New York Times is, if anything, more afraid of the American people than it is mad at SPIRO AGNEW.

"And there's a kind of a settle-it-all from the top down as against the development of any kind of a people's movement from the bottom up whereby the people assert their strength and their determination. Right now for example, the anti-war press that writes editorials condemning the NIXON war policy or asks questions at the briefings to try to embarrass him, has made a gentleman's agreement to try not to help build the anti-war movement because, as I say, they're more afraid of the people than they are of the war.

"And so in Laos, there was no sense of urgency. There was a great sense of relief when it was found out that the American ground forces were not being used and that the casualties would be South Vietnamese instead of Americans. And I know I made a study of The New York Times and day after day it had such stories as that in the Soviet Union they had adopted more efficient methods of business management; that story was rated more important than the invasion of Laos in the very first week of the invasion. You can run down a whole series of stories of that kind.

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"You know, HAYWOOD BROOM was once asked why the press was biased in favor of big business and he answered 'The press isn't biased in favor of big business, the press is big business.'

"And I don't know, I, just how to put it, but I guess what I'm trying to say in almost everything so far is that we have begun a national awakening in which people are asking themselves questions that they never would have asked themselves before, in which people are questioning aspects of the American society that they never would have questioned before. And yet all of the pressures, especially from the press and the Government, but also internally, in ourselves even, the pressures are the result of the problems at far too superficial a level not to face up to the nature of a society which is capable of producing year after year after year the kind of atrocities that were shown in that film. The nature of a society which can claim to be democratic and when three-fourths of the American people want an end to the war, when for several years now a majority of the people have been against the war, the war grinds on and continues.

"As a matter of fact, I said if we took RICHARD NIXON at his word that he's cutting down the atrocities but that should be no consolation. But I think it's more likely that what he's doing is trying to prolong the war while probing on ways of enlarging it and reversing the trend of public opinion. And if under the program of Vietnamization, one can widen the scope of the war and increase the weekly casualties but change the color and calm the American people and convince them that you're ending the war, he may find an opening whereby he will not have to do what he has sworn not to do and that is to allow a peace in Indochina which frustrates America's "honor" and America's "war aims."

"Now that may seem pretty cynical but I think history is cynical at this point and I'd like to give you an example from an area where I think the drama can be seen and that is the area of the prisoners of war. When RICHARD NIXON discovered that he was getting caught and was in danger of getting caught in the same crunch as LYNDON JOHNSON, but was determined to continue the war, I think he and his public relations firms searched around for some ... (end of side one, break in tape)



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"... that the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese and the Laotians and the Cambodians will gradually get tired and the level of combat will be gradually reduced and over a period, depending whether you're an optimist or a pessimist, of years or decades the war will fade away but there is no termination of hostilities, there's no time when the prisoners are released.

"Now a second fact about the Geneva Accord and the International Law on the treatment of prisoners is that if a country attacks a prisoner of war camp, the prisoners can be reclassified as combatants. Now that makes sense. If this is a prison here and our friends or our country are trying to release us from the outside, we'll do what we can from the inside to help them, one way or another. So by normal standards, the prisoners are reclassified as combatants and if they are shot, that's not a violation of international law.

"Now let us look at the Sanh Tay (phonetic) raid. One possibility is that they didn't even attack a prisoner of war camp. I mean, you know, you can't believe anything that they say, they say what will have a good public effect. That they were using this as a cover-up for some other attack on North Vietnam that they didn't want to discover its nature or purpose.

"But I think more likely, there are two more likely possibilities. And again if I sound cynical, it's not I who am cynical, it's American foreign policy and RICHARD NIXON and MELVIN LAIRD and the rest of them who are cynical. The first possibility is that they knew there were no prisoners in that camp, they hoped there were no prisoners in that camp. This is the less cynical of the alternatives. Because you see they could go in there, having decided that the prisoners were to be sacrificed, that they were expendable, that there would be termination of hostilities under which they would be released and knowing that they were going to continue to attack the country and create new prisoners. Having decided all this, they had to make a gesture to public opinion and so they would go in there with this JOHN WAYNE daring-do commando raid to show how much they loved the prisoners whom they were sacrificing. This is the least cynical of the hypotheses.

"The more cynical, and I don't know, I won't choose, you know there are probably different people in departments or the same RICHARD NIXON on different days of whom I've different hypotheses. But the other is that they hoped there were prisoners

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"there and that some North Vietnamese guard or commander would execute some of the prisoners. Can you imagine then how they could come to the American people about this massacre and about the necessity of all Americans sticking together and about the low attitude toward human life of Orientals? Can you imagine how that kind of appeal could have been made? Well, I'm not saying that that was it. I don't know and I don't know if even they know, so mixed up I think they can get.

"But I can tell you that at the time of the Bay of Pigs Invasion of Cuba, which was a very limited type thing, that one of the, it was revealed later that one of the alternative plans was for some planes hired by the CIA to bomb Miami camouflaged as Cuban planes in order to create the indignation and the uproar that would have allowed, you know, would have tolerated a heavier invasion. Well, I don't want to get off into this too much but I think that one has to realize, one has to realize one cannot allow RICHARD NIXON to continue the war for two years without running the danger that, I think, by this kind of diabolical plot or by something else and some think that he might be sincerely self-righteous about, in terms of his standards and his sense of patriotism, something would be done to create for that great sports buff a quite 'completely new ballgame.' Something with which he could go to the American people and say now it's the Red Chinese, now it's the 'yellow peril! Well, we know we've had division and dissent and we've wanted to end the war but now that they're in, Americans must rally to their country, the crisis is too great. That's the kind of risk I think that we're running if we do not stop the war, if we do not develop the kind of people's movement from the bottom up which can assert its strength and its indignation. We don't develop the kind of a population that will not be taken in by that kind of propaganda.

"Well, you know President ISENHOUR in 1956, I think it was, said words something like this, 'that the time might come when the governments of the world might have to get out of the way and let the people of the world make peace.' And you can speculate, you know, whether he could say that just because of his good, honest upbringing as a Midwestern farmboy where he still had that kind of aspiration as Americans who get involved in the worst war crimes do carry that kind of tone to them also, side by side. Whether that was it or whether he could see it because he was confident that it wouldn't happen during his tenure as President or during his lifetime.



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"But anyway what the people's peace treaty now is saying is that that time has come. And it's not good enough for three-fourths of the people to be against the war, that unless they do something about it, unless they do, I'd like to state it more positively than ISENHOUR, unless they push the Government aside and make peace, that there will be no peace and there will be no liberation.

"Because we have that strange dilemma whereas I see a majority of the population is against the war, even the war criminals are now endorsing the anti-war activities but I think if ADOLF HITLER were alive and lived in the United States and wanted to run for the Presidency in the next election, he would join the anti-war movement now. And I say, I welcome them all but we shouldn't get our initiative or our leadership or our standards from them or be fooled into thinking that the society is any more democratic or human than unfortunately it is.

"But as I said before, people are tired, they sort of look for instant solutions and other people, it's one of the most politically underdeveloped countries in the world.

"You know at the beginning there was a lot of democracy despite the exclusion of the blacks and the Indians. That's a pretty big despite but within certain areas, you know, town meetings and people were closer to the people they voted for even. but now in a technically-advanced society that's been through the industrial and technological and electronic revolution and the financial revolution that this society is, we've developed representative government where the people are not used to being democratic, not used to asserting their democratic powers. Representative government has really replaced democracy in this country. And so the people still continue to hope that through elections and lobbying that somehow peace will come from the top down or rectification of the kind of attitudes that I refer to in terms of the war crimes.

"But I think that patiently, little by little, we have to go through really the dark night of the soul and you know, I feel like I've been kind of harsh tonight in a way and yet I think one has to be harsh. Harsh with one's, harsh with one's society if one's going to get out of that kind of a goorash (phonetic).

"We have to begin to develop a democratic movement in this country, a people's movement, whereby the people do not look to any saviours, not even saviours in their own movement,

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"whereby we get rid of all the eliteism which is so endemic in our society. There's a whole area here that I won't develop but it seems to me that the great American experiment, and in many ways it was a great American experiment and people were sincere about the aspirations and the idealism of it, but that the great American experiment foundered and has failed because it was an attempt to create political democracy without economic democracy. If you do not have economic democracy, you cannot have political democracy and that's why our elections are frauds because of the power of money. As I say, I won't develop that but I think that that's one of the problems.

"Well now in this situation, I don't mean suddenly to become full of optimism and hope, because I think the problems are that deep and I think we're all stumbling and faltering and just beginning to comprehend what's involved. And sometimes the people who are most shocked and struck by the depth of the problem go off in frustration and bitterness as into a course that I at least think of as counter-productive - they start talking about picking up the gun or trashing windows or armed civil war, using methods which I think are counter-productive and do not build the kind of national, well, national, countrywide consciousness and do not establish, promote, and develop alternative methods of human relationships and alternative economic and political systems. But there are some signs of hope. And if I could just briefly now refer to a few of them in terms of the spring offensive which is already underway.

"The first one is that people are increasingly realizing that the war against the Indochinese people is a war against the American people as well. That you cannot separate the struggle against oppression and repression at home from the struggle against oppression and repression and genocide abroad. And it's the same system of human values, the same attitudes that put profit and property and prestige and power and rising to the top ahead of human dignity and human equality and human love. It's that same system, that same attitude toward human beings which allows the B-52's to bomb Laos and Cambodia and Thailand and North and South Vietnam and also allows a welfare system whereby the states that pay the highest rates, where the people on welfare normally received at the most about one quarter of what the Labor Department says is required for minimum decency standard of living. In New York State the same day on the front page of the paper they were quote 'Saving Money By Cutting Welfare Costs Ten Percent Across The Board' and next to it was a story

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"about the planes shot down in Laos and next to it was a story about unemployment had hit a new high. The fact is that if you took the costs of the plans shot down in that invasion of Laos, I think you'd find that that cost more than all the welfare payments in the country during that period if not during an entire year.

"And if I could give kind of an example, well, in New York again, I'll speak from my own experience, families are being cooped up, families of eight and ten, cooped up in one room under unhealthy conditions with rats and peeling paint and lead poisoning and the life expectancy of a black person is seven years less than that of a white person living in the suburbs. And that's violence, that's murder just as clearly as if you took and shot him with a gun seven years before their time to die, if you can speak that way.

"But in the middle of that kind of situation, there appeared to be a brewing national scandal about ex-Governor CONNALLY who was, had been nominated to be Secretary of the Treasury. It developed that he had received \$250,000 in payments from an oil combine while he was Governor. Later investigation showed that he received half a million in all from it, but only half of that, one quarter of a million, while he was Governor. And there was a kind of a sense of scandal and this was going to be something like some of the nominations to the Supreme Court and then they found out that these were deferred legal fees for services he had rendered the oil combine and then the whole thing subsided and what was it, one negative vote or was it unanimously confirmed? Anyway, overwhelmingly confirmed.

"And nobody thought that it was a scandal that you'd have a society where a lawyer who fixed up some papers for some oil combines so they wouldn't have to pay so many taxes into the Government, that he would get paid half a million dollars for the services while children were being bitten by rats and getting lead poisoning and while schools and hospitals were decaying.

"So if they want to cut the costs of welfare by the way they could take Senator EASTLAND off welfare. He received \$146,000 in 1968 for not growing cotton and The Boswell Company in California which is connected with The Safeway Food Corporation received \$4,370,000 in the same year for taking land that could have been used to grow food for hungry children and for letting it lie idle. That's what I mean when I talk about an attitude

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"toward human life which is not conscious. Nobody says oh, let the little Mexican-Americans, the Chicanos, starve but they do starve, they are undernourished; people are working for \$40 a week as migrant laborers while The Boswell Company is getting \$4,370,000 in welfare payments and the people are cutting welfare ten percent across the board in New York and like that elsewhere.

"Take KEY (phonetic) off welfare if you want to save on welfare costs.

"Now I remember a few years ago when some of us were talking with MARTIN LUTHER KING about joining in the spring offensive of the anti-war movement for that year. We were talking to him in the summer and fall of 1966. And KING was very uneasy and restless because he had not taken a strong stand against the war. He hadn't supported it but for various reasons, he had not taken a strong stand against it. And when he first tentatively indicated that he was going to join the spring mobilization, he was suddenly deluged with advisors, well-meaning civil rights people, clergymen, politicians, educators, editorial writers, who said that he would confuse the people and lose support if he added the issue of the war in Vietnam to the issue of civil rights. And you can see again in the kind of society that we've grown up in and been conditioned by and the lack of imagination and understanding that results for it how that was pretty logical, actually. It was pretty logical. But if KING had gone to his grave without coming out against the war, it would have been even more tragic than his assassination was anyway. And I think that's where the movement against the war is today. It can no longer separate the war against the Indochinese people from the war against the American people. It must move unitedly on those.

"And I, there's a statement from the Bible which always was one of my favorites which is 'How can you love God whom you have not seen if you do not love your brother whom you have seen?' And I think in terms of the anti-war movement or in terms of Americans who are beginning to ask questions about their society, beginning to be disillusioned about what's going on and have had their eyes opened first in many cases in terms of Vietnam. One can ask how can we love the Vietnamese peasant whom you have not seen if you do not love the welfare mother or the working poor in your own country whom you have seen.

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"Now the second thing that I want to say about the anti-war movement is that for the first time in keeping with the growing depth, I mean the movement in a deeper direction, understanding I think the inter-relatedness of things, the people are talking about an organizing and planning something which is called, a little rhetorically perhaps, a protracted struggle. That is they know that you can't take a bus into Washington, and march, and listen to some speeches, and take a bus back and wait for the Government to fold. They know that you've got to bring more pressure than that, you've got to take stronger action. They know that it's got to continue.

"And so I, I'm not of the school which condemns marches and rallies. I think they're very important for people in an underdeveloped country of this kind. Very important as a first timid step of public participation, public identification with what used to be an unpopular cause, now, of course, which is a majority. But still Americans are used to doing nothing except voting for their representative or lobbying as I said. And I think it's very important and I think you also get a sense of strength and solidarity, a sense of what the strengths of the people, strengths of the movement could be if we got it all together and used it properly or used it well.

"But this time the march and rally on April 24th is going to come in the context of events that precede it and follow it and I think that makes all the difference. Marches and rallies are good I think, if they are seen as a beginning rather than as an end. And if they are seen as part of a process, part of a tactic, one of many tactics, not the only one. This year the Vietnam veterans who put on that film are going to have a week's activities in Washington beginning on April 19th, probably culminating in their carrying or many of them carrying their medals and body bags which normally carry corpses, carry medals to Congress and deposit them in Congress. And so when the rally takes place on April 24th, it will be after that and in that context.

"And the rally is leading into other actions. The SCLC Muletrain - the mules that carried MARTIN LUTHER KING's body to his grave is in New York now preparing to head for Washington. It will get to Baltimore the night of the 23rd. The mules will rest, the people will instead of walking take transportation to Washington and then they'll come back hopefully with swollen numbers from those who have been at the march and rally on the 24th to walk from Baltimore into Washington, coming there on the

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"23rd for a new upsurge, a new message to the country that this time we're not marching or rallying for a day and then getting bogged down in a debate over the body count, how many people were there who marched and rallied, and what does it mean and is NIXON going to respond or what, but it's a continuing struggle. And when the Muletrain comes in, there will be protests, there'll be militant non-violence, civil disobedience, at selected targets, the Pentagon, the Justice Department, Health, Education and Welfare. People will be non-violently but militantly saying that they can no longer simply petition and wait but that they have to begin to exert force.

"You see in the confusion again, in our background, we use the phrase force and violence. That's what the Government says, that's what editorial writers say, and so people, if you take that literally, force and violence they are compelled either to be relatively passive and ineffective or to move into violence which as I pointed out is generally unproductive in this country. But there is a distinction that can be made and is being made. It's possible to use force, it's necessary to use force if you're going to have an impact. But there's a difference between force and violence, they can and must be separated.

"And if I could give one example, from a year ago, the invasion of Cambodia and I don't know if it's true or not but I heard it first at the winter soldier investigation when I talked to some GI's who had been in Cambodia. You know the President made a promise to have the American troops out by the 30th of June and the week before, a rumor ran through the GI's who didn't like the invasion, who were doing everything they could to minimize their activity. The rumor went through that NIXON was not going to live up to his promise and there was an order that they should be, that they would have to stay there. And according to my GI informants, what happened was the GI's began to leave on their own. They began to head for the border. They turned the jeeps around, they hitchhiked rides, they walked.

"Now that's a kind of force without violence, I would say. There are other forms of force without violence but if you deprive, in this case the Government, of your manpower by draft resistance, of your money by tax resistance, and if you deprive it of your cooperation in the sense that you will not go through business as usual like good Germans in the middle of genocide or good Americans in the middle of genocide, you bring a kind of force

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"to the situation which does not have to, in fact better not, become violent. You see there's something midway between voting for electoral candidates and trashing windows. The trashing of windows which can apparently be emotionally satisfying to people who feel weak and betrayed but doesn't do very much to change the policy of the country or to effect a change in power relationships. And that is what is envisioned after April 24th in Washington. Militant non-violent civil disobedience, militant-focused non-violent disruption of institutions which are carrying on, promoting, conducting the two wars, the war against the American people and the Indochinese people.

"And I quoted ISENHOUR before about the time may come when the governments of the world have to get out of the way and let the people make peace and again this can be a little too rhetorical. But the slogan really, or the message, that must go out from Washington in terms of force without violence is that if the Government does not stop the war, then the people will stop the Government.

"Right on." (end of tape)

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On April 12, 1971, CE T-2 advised the above speech by DELLINGER at UNC was given before an audience of about 300 persons, most of whom appeared to be supporters of DELLINGER. There were no arrests or incidents of any kind.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Charlotte, North Carolina  
May 7, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Title            DAVID TYRE DELLINGER

Character

Reference       memorandum prepared at  
                 Charlotte, North Carolina,  
                 dated and captioned as  
                 above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

5/7/71

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-1410)  
FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (176-2) (RUC)

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, Aka;  
ET AL  
ARL - CONSPIRACY  
(TRAVEL OF DEFENDANTS)

(OO: CHICAGO)

*LHM declassified on 6-14-76  
per Bu 5-146 to WFO dated  
6-16-76 and captioned  
as above.*  
*J/edt*

Re Charlotte teletypes to Director, 4/12/71 and  
4/13/71.

Enclosed to the Bureau are 10 copies of LHM  
captioned "DAVID TYRE DELLINGER." Two copies each of this  
LHM are enclosed to Chicago and WFO.

~~The LHM is classified confidential since it contains  
information from confidential sources whose future effectiveness  
could be compromised by the unauthorized disclosure of the  
information.~~

CE T-1 is [redacted] (Established Source)  
(PROTECT), [redacted]  
Information furnished to SA [redacted] Location:  
instant file.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

CE T-2 is [redacted] who furnished information to  
SA [redacted] Location: [redacted]

b7D

CE T-3 is [redacted] (Established Source)  
(PROTECT), [redacted]  
who furnished information to SA [redacted]  
Location: instant file.

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2 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)  
2 - Chicago (Enc. 2) (176-5 Sub C) (RM)  
② - WFO (Enc. 2) (176-84) (RM)  
2 - Charlotte (1 - 176-2) (1 - 100-11277)  
LJS:dh  
(8)

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MAY 12 1971	
FBI - CHICAGO	

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Date prepared

5/18/71

Date received

4/19/71

Received from (name or symbol number)

b7D

Received by

SA

b6

b7C

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person

☐ by telephone

☐ by mail

☐ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

5/17/71

kml

Dictated

to

5/18/71

Transcribed

Authenticated  
by Informant

Date of Report

4/19/71

Date(s) of activity

4/10/71

Brief description of activity or material

PCPJ and VVAW activities, Washington, D.C.

File where original is located if not attached

b7D

\* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (\*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.  
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by \_\_\_\_\_ on date \_\_\_\_\_

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1-100-

(DAVID DELLINGER)

1-100-

1-100-

(NPAC)

1-100-

1-100-

4-NEW ORLEANS

1-100-18774

(PCPJ)

b6

1-100-18801

(NPAC)

b7C

1-100-18398

b7D

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Block Stamp

On Saturday, April 10, 1971, a meeting of the leaders of Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) took place in Washington, D. C., at 1029 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C. Individuals identified in attendance at the meeting included [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] white female, age [REDACTED]  
(LAST NAME UNKNOWN), white female, age [REDACTED] (LAST  
NAME UNKNOWN), white female, age [REDACTED]

During the meeting it was learned that there was a confrontation involving [REDACTED] and her membership on the staff of the PCPJ.

After the meeting, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), all were heard to  
say the following:

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[REDACTED] was put on the staff of the  
PCPJ by DAVID DELLINGER [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Two weeks prior to April 10,

1971, [REDACTED]

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The above explained that in the meeting on  
April 10, 1971, discussion centered around [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) was then overheard to  
comment that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] commented that most of the PCPJ staff  
would [REDACTED]

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Later in the day on April 10, 1971, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] was overheard to say that he was working with  
the National Peace Action Coalition [REDACTED]

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On April 12, 1971, a conversation was overheard  
between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[redacted] expressed favorable statements regarding the PCPJ and individuals affiliated with the organization. He indicated that he liked the idea of a "on going" organization, and that he also liked the idea that the organization did not adhere to a rigid political line.

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[redacted] indicated that he was considering the possibility [redacted]

[redacted] indicated that he wanted to encourage [redacted] to create and organize [redacted]

[redacted] and indicated that he would [redacted]

[redacted] He also indicated that he was extremely happy to know that [redacted]

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[redacted] and that activists in the PCPJ could utilize [redacted]

[redacted] commented that at the present time the [redacted]

[redacted] He indicated that [redacted]

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Shortly thereafter, [redacted] was overheard to comment, in an extremely excited manner, that \$50,000.00 had been furnished to the VVAW by Senators

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[redacted] He indicated that this meant

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that they would be able to pay for all the buses and other expenses in connection with transporting individuals to Washington, D. C., for the VVAW activities April 19 through 23, 1971. Workers with the VVAW were then observed to make phone calls to various groups around the country to point out to them that they had the funds to cover the cost of bus fare to Washington, D. C.

Several days later it was learned from VVAW activists that they were not completely certain that they would obtain the above sum from the Senators mentioned.

[redacted] was overheard to say that he had made arrangements to [redacted]

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[redacted] Kent State and the University of North Carolina, and Fort Bragg, North Carolina. [redacted] is believed to be one of the [redacted] of the VVAW.

Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

Race

Sex

☐ Male

☐ Female

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exact Spelling                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> All References                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only                                     |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References) |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only      | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)     |  |

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
<i>David Sellinger</i>			
<i>40-176*</i>			
<i>62-10000*</i>			
<i>62-0-10266</i>			
<i>num refs</i>			

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Squad

Extension

File No.

Searched by

(date)

Consolidated by

(date)

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(date)

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I - Identical  
NI - Not identical

? - Not identifiable  
U - Unavailable reference

GPO 875-388



Date prepared

5/17/71

Date received

4/19/71

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☐ in person

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If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated 5/17/71 to kml

Transcribed 5/17/71

Authenticated  
by Informant

Date of Report

4/19/71

Date(s) of activity

4/5/71

Brief description of activity or material

NPAC and PCPJ activities, Washington, D.C.

File where original is located if not attached

b7D

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NOTE: The identities of the 20 individuals and organizations mentioned on pages 1 and 2 were furnished telephonically to WFO by [redacted] b7D

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1-100- (PCPJ)

1-100- [redacted]

1-100- (VVAW)

1-100- [redacted]

1-100-

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(CONTINUED)

(MAY DAY TRIBE)

Block Stamp

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176-76-85  
SEARCHED [initials] INDEXED [initials]  
SERIALIZED [initials] FILED [initials]  
1971  
F. B. I.  
[initials]

COPIES CONTINUED:

1-100- [REDACTED]  
1-100- [REDACTED] LNU, white female)  
1-100- [REDACTED] LNU, white female)  
1-100- [REDACTED] LNU, white female)  
1-100- [REDACTED] LNU, white female)  
1-100- P. (DAVE DELLINGER) 25-326911, 122-1111-  
-100- [REDACTED]  
3. CLEVELAND (RM)  
1-100- (NPAC)  
1-100- [REDACTED]  
1-100- [REDACTED]  
1-RICHMOND (RM)  
1-100- [REDACTED]  
1-INDIANAPOLIS (RM)  
1-100- [REDACTED] LNU)  
1-MILWAUKEE (RM)  
1-100- (FATHER GROPP)  
1-ALEXANDRIA (RM)  
1-100- [REDACTED]  
1-NORFOLK (RM)  
1-100- [REDACTED]  
6-NEW ORLEANS  
1 [REDACTED]  
1-100-18801 (NPAC)  
1-100- [REDACTED]  
1-100-18398 [REDACTED]  
1-100-18248 [REDACTED]  
1-100-18774 (PCPJ)

GML/kml  
(41)

b6  
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b6  
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b6  
b7C  
b7D

B\*

COVER PAGE

It was learned that on April 5, 1971, [REDACTED]

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New Orleans, Louisiana, visited the headquarters of the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), 1029 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D.C. (8th floor). During the day between 25 and 50 individuals were observed to enter the office and conduct business there. It was noted that at all times at least 20 individuals were actively working in the office in preparation for the April 24, 1971 national demonstration to be held in Washington, D.C., co-sponsored by the NPAC and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice.

Individuals identified working in the office included the following:

[REDACTED] member of the Young Socialist Alliance from Houston, Texas. [REDACTED] is believed to be a national coordinator of NPAC.

[REDACTED] the Socialist Workers Party.

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[REDACTED] and coordinator of the NPAC.

It was learned that [REDACTED] volunteered his services to NPAC leaders. He was assigned to call 20 individuals who reside in the Washington, D. C. area and ask them whether or not they could provide housing for individuals coming to Washington for the April 24 demonstration.

He then contacted the headquarters of approximately 20 organizations in the Washington, D. C. area.

On the afternoon of April 5, 1971, it was learned that [ ] departed the NPAC office and moved to the headquarters of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice on the 9th floor of the building located at 1029 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C. Approximately 30 individuals were observed at the headquarters of the PCPJ.

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The following individuals were identified in the PCPJ office:

[ ], believed to be from Virginia. [ ] believed to be [ ] for the Viet Nam Veterans Against the War (VVAW).

[ ] believed to be a staff member or coordinator of the VVAW and believed to be from Ohio. He attended Kent State University.

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[ ] worker in the PCPJ office. His residence is unknown. He wore a Marine Corps Lance Corporal's Jacket.

[ ] in the United States Army and a member of the Green Berets. He served in Panama and Viet Nam.

Note: The PCPJ and the VVAW share the same office space at 1029 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.

[redacted] resides at [redacted]  
[redacted] activist in the PCPJ. She is a friend of [redacted]  
[redacted] who resides in New Orleans, Louisiana, and who was  
a former member of the National Steering Committee for the  
Revolutionary Youth Movement II.

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[redacted] National Coordinator of the PCPJ.  
[redacted] National Coordinator for the PCPJ.  
He is believed to be a resident of Washington D. C.,

b6  
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[redacted] of the VVAW.  
[redacted] formerly a coordinator of the PCPJ.  
She is presently a leader of the May Day Tribe, a militant  
faction of the PCPJ. Officially, this organization calls for  
non-violent civil disobedience relative to the May 1971 PCPJ  
actions planned in Washington, D. C. Unofficially, however,  
they have indicated that they desire to create an atmosphere  
where individuals will commit violent acts such as throwing  
rocks and bottles at windows and police.

[redacted] a staff member of the PCPJ.  
[redacted] (LNU), a white female, age approximately [redacted]  
height approximately 5'2", build slender, hair brown,  
complexion fair, weight approximately 110 pounds, staff  
member of the PCPJ.

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[redacted] (LNU), white female, age approximately [redacted]  
height approximately 5'5", build heavy, hair blond,  
complexion fair, miscellaneous wears glasses, lives at

b6  
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[redacted] believed to be  
a coordinator or staff member of the PCPJ.

[redacted] (LNU), white female, age [redacted] height  
5'1", build slender, hair blond, complexion fair, believed  
to be a coordinator of PCPJ. [redacted] appear  
to be close associates.

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[redacted] (LNU), white female, age approximately [redacted]  
height approximately 5'6", build medium-heavy, hair light  
brown, complexion fair. She has been staying at [redacted]

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[redacted] She has been working  
in the PCPJ office, but is not known to hold an official  
position in the organization.

[redacted] (LNU), white female, age approximately [redacted]  
height [redacted] build medium, hair brown and long, eyes blue,  
complexion fair, she is from Indianapolis, Indiana, and  
was temporarily in Washington to live with [redacted]  
She departed Washington, D. C. for Indianapolis on April  
12, 1971 and indicated that she was not "with it" politically  
relative to PCPJ or the other anti-war groups in Washington.  
She holds a degree in Mathematics and Education. Both she  
and [redacted] it was learned, [redacted]

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On 4/5/71 [ ] was overheard to comment that the NPAC, as an organization, was interested only in the war in the Southeast Asia. She pointed out that PCPJ was much broader in scope and was interested in the many issues which were responsible for the war. Specifically, PCPJ was interested in Racism, Imperialism, Male Chauvanism, Capitalism, and was a much more radically oriented organization.

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[ ] was overheard to indicate to several individuals in the PCPJ office that he had flown to Washington D. C. in a private aircraft and that he was working on a commercial pilot's license. [ ] was overheard to offer the use of his services relative to the plane to individuals in PCPJ who had to travel. He indicated to them that he would split the cost for the plane.

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Numerous individuals indicated that they were interested in possibly utilizing the airplane for travel. On the afternoon of 4/5/71 it was learned that [ ] was asked to contact the <sup>national</sup> coordinators of the PCPJ to invite them to a coordinators' meeting to be held on Wednesday, 4/14/71 in Washington, D. C. The meeting was to be held at 10 A.M. 515 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C. There were approximately 50 individuals on the list and they included such people as Father GROPP, [ ]

b6  
b7C

DAVID DELLINGER and



b6  
b7c



Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material  
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

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5/17/71

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5/17/71

Transcribed

Authenticated  
by Informant

Date of Report

4/19/71

Date(s) of activity

4/7-8/71

Brief description of activity or material

Travel of [redacted]  
to Kent State and anti-war activity  
on Kent State campus.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

File where original is located if not attached

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1-100- (MAY DAY TRIBE)

1-100- [redacted]

1-100- (DAVE BELLINGER)

7-CLEVELAND (RM)

1-100- (PCPJ)

1-100- [redacted]

1-100- [redacted] LNU, white male, age [redacted]

1-100- (NPAC)

1-100- (VVAW)

1-100- (FNU [redacted] w/m, age [redacted])

1-100- (MAY DAY TRIBE)

5-NEW ORLEANS

1- [redacted]

1-100-18774 (PCPJ)

1-100-18398 [redacted]

1-100-18044

(VIETNAM V  
AGAINST

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1-100-18801

(NPAC)

GML/kml

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[redacted] Lock Stamp

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71

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On the afternoon of April 7, 1971, GI

[redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana, and [redacted]

Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), Washington, D. C., departed Washington, D. C., for Kent State, Ohio,

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[redacted]  
[redacted] The two arrived at Kent State

University on the evening of April 7, 1971.

The two stayed that evening with [redacted] at

Kent State identified as [redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), a

[redacted] age approximately [redacted] height 5'8", build

medium to heavy. [redacted] resides in an apartment

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immediately off the Kent State campus. Approximately

seven individuals were at his apartment [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

The purpose in travel from Washington, D. C., to Kent State on the part of [redacted] and [redacted] was to organize individuals to go to Washington, D. C., to participate in the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) activities scheduled for April 19 through 23, and the PCPJ demonstration to be held in conjunction with the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) on April 24, 1971. In addition, the

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two were attempting to raise funds to sponsor the above activities.

On the morning of April 8, 1971, the two conferred with various people on the campus in an effort to plan a fund-raising party to be held at Kent State University in Ohio, on the following weekend. Individuals contacted included a political science professor identified as (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) [REDACTED]. He is a white male, age approximately [REDACTED].

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[REDACTED] spent the morning and early afternoon moving around the Kent State campus talking to approximately 100 students regarding the activities planned in Washington, D. C., during the coming weeks. [REDACTED] a former student organizer at Kent State, was well-known on the campus and he had no difficulty conferring with students. He also appeared to be well-liked on the campus.

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At approximately 3:00 PM, [REDACTED] addressed a political science class [REDACTED]. Approximately one dozen students were present for the class.

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Initially, [REDACTED] commented upon an article which appeared in a recent Reader's Digest magazine pertaining to the tragedy at Kent State, Ohio, during the past spring semester. He noted that the article was written by [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] noted that he was interviewed by [REDACTED].

for approximately three or four hours, while [ ] was planning the article. [ ] stated that he was extremely upset when he read the article and found out that he had been badly misquoted by [ ] concluded that individuals active in the movement simply should not confer with such people.

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[ ] also made the comment that individuals do not become radicals by reading. He stated that in his opinion individuals become radical because of their experiences in what happens to them in life. [ ] noted that he would take exception with [ ] who, in the article, made the point that students have become radical as a result of reading Marxist literature.

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On the evening of April 8, 1971, a meeting was held on the campus of Kent State University. The meeting itself was sponsored by a coalition of radical groups on the campus. A prominent group represented was the May Day Tribe, the more radical faction of the PCPJ. Approximately 250 individuals attended the meeting.

At approximately 6:30 PM, an unidentified individual, who indicated that she was affiliated with the May Day Tribe, made a plea to those in attendance to go to Washington, D. C., to participate in the spring activities there.

She discussed the importance of the spring activities and indicated that some of the "higher ups" in the peace movement, including such people as RENNIE DAVIS and DAVE DELLINGER, had conferred with the North Vietnamese. She indicated that those in the peace groups who functioned in a leadership capacity who have conferred with the North Vietnamese brought back the word that the North Vietnamese feel that these spring activities are extremely important to the North Vietnamese because of the fact that they, the North Vietnamese, are in a very bad position militarily and they need a political victory in Washington, D. C. She noted that the North Vietnamese, in particular, individuals such as MADAME BINH, the representative of the <sup>North Vietnamese Government</sup> in Paris, indicated it was extremely important for this to be won in Washington, D. C.

A film lasting approximately 30 to 45 minutes was then shown ~~at~~ the meeting. The film was prepared either by the North Vietnamese or the Communists in South Vietnam. The film showed one example of an American atrocity in South Vietnam, wherein an American soldier was shown putting bullets into the body of an apparently dead Viet Cong. Then, the film showed photographs of deformed children and made the implication that these deformities were caused by the Americans. One scene revealed a photograph of a Mongoloid Vietnamese child and indicated

that the above child was a result of American chemical and biological warfare.

The film then went on the show film strips of Americans demonstrating in the United States against the war in Vietnam. The film then concluded that the American people did not want the war and that only the American government wanted the war.

The film then showed MADAME BINH, a representative of the <sup>Communists</sup> in Paris, calling for Americans to work on the Peoples Peace Treaty, which was sponsored by the North Vietnamese, South Vietnamese Communists, and the PCPJ.

MADAME BINH was ~~also showing~~ <sup>calling for people</sup> to come to Washington to demonstrate in the spring activities.

MADAME BINH was further heard to say in the film that the Americans every once in a while allow their anger to break to the surface regarding the war and in her opinion this is a very good thing. She noted that this helped the North Vietnamese.

While MADAME BINH was speaking, films of an American city being burned and exploding were shown. Every time she indicated that the anger of the Americans would rise to the surface, an explosion would take place and the obvious implication was that individuals in the anti-war movement in the country should go out and burn the cities and the country down.

MADAME BINH further indicated in the film that if the spring activities were not successful the North Vietnamese would continue to encourage the anti-war activists in the United States to continue to work on such activities to bring about the termination of U. S. involvement in the war in Vietnam.

Following the showing of the film, a discussion centered around whether or not a national call should go out to concerned individuals throughout the country to come to Kent State to demonstrate on the anniversary of the Kent State massacre. Activists on the campus spoke in favor of the above.

TIM BUTZ of the PCPJ argued against demonstrating on the anniversary of the Kent State massacre. He noted that on ~~that day~~ PCPJ has activities planned and scheduled for Washington, D. C. BUTZ suggested that the Kent State students hold their rally on the day following the anniversary day and if the above were done, BUTZ explained, PCPJ would support them.

Most of the Kent State activists, however, were adamant and argued that the commemoration should be done on the day of the anniversary of the massacre.

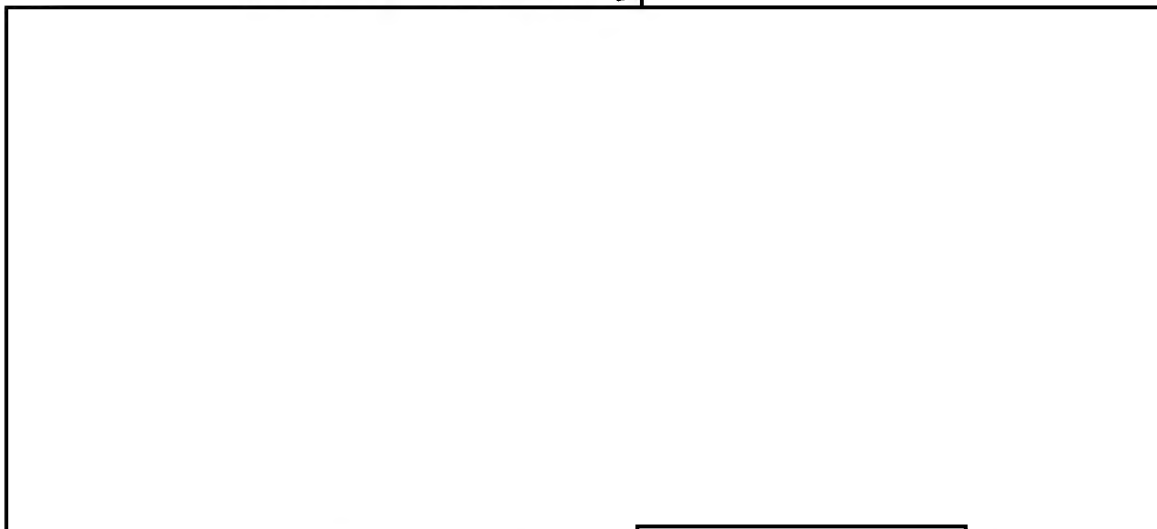
BUTZ indicated that if Kent State students go ahead with their plan, the PCPJ will work against such an

activity. BUTZ indicated that the PCPJ will ask that people not participate in the Kent State rally, but rather that individuals come to Washington to participate in activities of the PCPJ which are already scheduled.

A guide captioned "Report of May 4 Memorial Service Committee--Sub-committee of May 1-4" was then distributed at the meeting.

For the remainder of the meeting individuals present discussed the report, which consisted of four pages.

Following the meeting, [REDACTED]



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The following morning [REDACTED] departed

Kent State University en route to Washington D. C.

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Report of May 4 Memorial Service Committee--Sub-committee of May 1-4  
Recognition Committee

Subject: May 4 Memorial Service--Proposed format and speakers and related recommendations and remarks.

Time and Place: The Commons, 11:00 A.M.--@12:30 P.M.

Purpose: To commemorate the victims, contemplate the significance, and dedicate ourselves to peaceful change.

Responsibility to: the victims: dead, wounded, and legal; the whole university; the peace movement; the Recognition Committee; the Administration.

Theme: "A Call to Reconciliation and Peaceful Change."

Program:

Ring of the Victory Bell

Music: Group singing led by (Pete Seeger)

Remembrance of the victims--Speakers:

Student representing the four slain. Dedication of the four oak trees.

Student representing the nine wounded.

A faculty witness: (Prof. Glenn Frank)

Reading of the poem, "Flowers are Better than Bullets", which Yevgeny Yevtushenko dedicated to the memory of Allison Krause.

Music and words from (Miss Judy Collins)

Significance of the event--Speakers:

Representatives from Jackson State

Student representing the "Kent 25".

(Hon. Eugene McCarthy)

Rabbi Dan Silver, the Temple, Cleveland.

Music

Dedication to peaceful change--Speakers:

Director of the Center for Peaceful Change introduced by a member of the Administration.

President Kingman Brewster of Yale

(Rev. Dr. Jesse Jackson, Director of "Operation Breadbasket," Chicago.)

Ring of the Victory Bell--four measured rings, followed by quiet dispersal.

Rationale for speakers invited by the May 4 Memorial Service:

The Rev. Dr. Jesse Jackson was invited because his influence bridges the two cultures: the militants and the non-violent element, the academic and the non-academic, the sacred and the secular, and, of course, the races. Moreover, he is an intelligent and charismatic speaker. He is also a Black.

The Hon. Eugene McCarthy was selected because in his commitments, activities, and life-style, he has identified with the peace movement. He has challenged the system from within the system and experienced partial success. He is a symbol of political courage, a man of profound faith, a poet, a wit, and a scholar. His influence, too, bridges several worlds. He is also a Roman Catholic.

Miss Judy Collins is young, attractive, talented, and committed to the peace movement. She recently returned from Paris where, with a coalition of leaders, she conferred with the negotiating parties. She has donated to the Kent Legal Defense Fund. Her music and personality are marvelous combinations of gentleness and militancy, love and will, peace and stubborn resolve. She is also a woman.

Mr. Pete Seeger, among our invitees, has been committed to and identified with the peace movement and the masses longer. He has served time in jail, on grounds of conscience, and has continually had his career threatened by hostile power groups. He was black-balled by militant Anti-Communists in the entertainment industry for many years. Moreover, he is an important figure in folk music, expert at involving the audience in singing, and his popularity bridges two generations.

Rabbi Dan Silver was invited to represent the religious community. Three of the four slain students were Jewish. Rabbi Silver is popular with students, has been involved in the peace movement, and is a good speaker.

The invitation to representatives from Jackson State is self-explanatory. Mrs. Aurelia Young is Professor of Music at Jackson and quite perceptive and articulate. She has been deeply involved in the non-violent movement and was a member of the participating audience on the NET presentation. She is quoted extensively in the N.Y. Times and elsewhere as a knowledgeable member of the Jackson State community.

Related recommendations and/or remarks:

1. On the understood authority granted our sub-committee by the May 4 Recognition Committee, invitations have been extended to the following persons: Rev. Dr. Jesse Jackson, Hon. Eugene McCarthy, Rabbi Dan Silver, Miss Judy Collins, Mr. Pete Seeger, and representatives from Jackson State. As also understood, expenses were offered to each of these.

As of this date, April 8, 1971, the following have accepted invitations: Rabbi Dan Silver. We have been assured that Mrs. Aurelia Young of the Jackson State faculty, and a student would accept an invitation if expenses were assured. Please advise us very soon in regard to the matter of expenses.

The others have not yet responded, affirmatively or negatively. When they do, we will notify you. In the event that Mr. Seeger should decline the invitation, we recommend as his replacement in the program, Mr. Phil Ochs or Mr. Gordon Lightfoot. Should Miss Collins decline, we recommend an invitation be extended to Miss Joan Baez and her husband, Mr. David Harris, or Miss Aretha Franklin, or Miss Joni Mitchell. Should either Mr. McCarthy or Rev. Jackson be unable to participate, we recommend that Mr. David Dellinger be invited. These alternate invitees would be justified on grounds similar to those whom they would replace, viz., they are "bridge" persons, i.e., acceptable to more than one group of our fragmented society.

President Kingman Brewster and Mr. Rod McKuen were invited by the Recognition Committee. Since Mr. McKuen seems not to be a popular choice, we are reluctant to recommend his participation in this Service. If he is to participate, we recommend that he read Yevtushenko's poem.

2. Other speakers in the recommended program, e.g., Prof. Glenn Frank, have not been approached. If you desire us to select the student speakers and invite them to participate, we will be pleased to do so.
3. We strongly recommend that this Memorial Service on the Commons be kept open to all who wish to attend, and that the Faculty-Student Peace Marshals be utilized. We believe that a show of force, security checks, and other restrictions would seriously impair the spirit of this occasion.
4. We recommend that, during the 11:00-A.M.-3:00 P.M. period, the American and Ohio flags on campus be lowered to half-mast.
5. We recommend that, between 10:45 and 11:00 A.M., as the crowd gathers, appropriate music be played on the university chimes.
6. We recommend that the nine wounded students be extended a special invitation from the Administration to the Service. Our proposed program calls for one of them to speak briefly.
7. We recommend that the families of the four slain students be extended an official invitation by the Administration. While it is unlikely that they would accept, we believe an invitation would be a matter of courtesy and respect.

8. We have sought to cooperate with the religious community. The bulk of our committee consists of representatives from the KSU Inter-Religious Council. Rev. Wm. Jacobs and Rev. Stan Sneeringer, representing the campus ministers, have also served on our committee. We have communicated with Mr. Dick Hoskin, President of the Kent Area Council of Christian Churches, encouraging their attendance and cooperation. Rabbi Dan Silver would represent the religious community on the proposed program. (Three of the four slain students were Jewish.)
9. We recommend that the Order of Service with speaker's names and titles be printed and distributed on the Commons, thus obviating the need for time-consuming introductions and eliminating the role of an M.C. The many memorials should be listed on the program, and attention called to them by the student speaker representing the four slain. The program can be regulated, if needed, by someone on the platform. Obviously, a platform with sound equipment and awning (in case of rain) will be required. We recommend this be situated near the Victory Bell.
10. We recommend that Kent State University grant posthumous degrees to the four slain students. They were enrolled here and pursuing a degree until they were shot down on their own campus. It should be noted that several universities, including Boston University, granted posthumous degrees to the four last June. The correct procedures should be followed, of course, but it would be appropriate if this could be announced at the May 4 Memorial Service.
11. We recommend that the abstract metal sculpture standing in front of Taylor Hall be dedicated to the May 4 victims. This sculpture is on the scene, has an M-1 bullet-hole in it, is already standing and would cost the University only the price of a plaque, and is already considered by many students as symbolic of that fateful day. Moreover, Mr. Don Drumm, the distinguished sculptor and KSU alumnus, has already assured us of his willingness to dedicate the sculpture to the victims. It has never been named or dedicated. The Memorial Service would be the appropriate occasion for this dedication.
12. Although the May 1-4 Recognition Committee, chaired by Mr. Dennis Carey, has been dissolved, we are curious as to our status as a sub-committee of that committee. Regardless, we wish to remain in existence in order to implement this program. We are willing to entertain suggestions from you.

Respectfully submitted, April 8, 1971  
by the May 4 Memorial Service Committee:

Steve Edelstein	} Undergraduates, Representatives of KSU Inter- Religion Council
Edroe Dunlavy	
Paul Hageman	
Sid Markovitz	
Karl Watkins	

Fred Hodgkins, Graduate Student	} Campus Ministers Chairman
Rev. William Jacobs	
Rev. Stan Sneeringer	
Prof. Robert A. Dyal,	

Date prepared

5/18/71

Date received  
5/11/71

Received from (name or symbol number)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Received by  
SA

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☒ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated 5/13/71 to rough draft

Transcribed 5/18/71

b6  
b7C

Authenticated  
by Informant

Date of Report

5/8/71

Date(s) of activity

5/2-5/71

Brief description of activity or material

"May Day" activities at Washington,

D. C., sponsored by Peoples Coalition

for Peace and Justice (PCPJ).

File where original is located if not attached

b7D

\* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (\*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by \_\_\_\_\_ on date \_\_\_\_\_.

Remarks:

Case Agent in Charlotte file 100-11175 (PCPJ) should submit LHM on this debriefing report as instructed in serial 11.

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - 100-11175 (NCAWRR)
- 1 - 100-11277 (PPC)
- 1 - 157-5267 [redacted]
- 1 - 176-2 (DELLINGER)
- 1 - 157-7709 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-11168 [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

- 5 - WFO (RM) (1 - 100- ) (PCPJ)
- (1 - 176- ) (DAVID DELLINGER)
- (1 - 100- )
- (1 - 100- )
- (1 - 176- )

LJS:rep  
(12)

b6  
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176-76-87

MAY 24 1971

MAY 19 1971

SEARCHED INDEXED

SERIALIZED FILED

FBI - MEMPHIS

NR033 WA PLAIN

610 PM URGENT 5-28-71 EDR

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR 1P

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, AKA, ET AL, ARL - CONSPIRACY (TRAVEL OF DEFENDANTS), OO: CHICAGO.

REBUAIRTEL TO ALL SACS DATED AUGUST TWENTYSIX NINETEEN SEVENTY.

[REDACTED] DEFENDANT IN CAPTIONED MATTER

BEING GRANTED BOND BY U.S. COURT OF APPEALS TODAY. U.S. ATTORNEY AT CHICAGO AND DEPARTMENT HAVE REQUESTED REINSTITUTION OF COVERAGE OF PUBLIC STATEMENTS BY [REDACTED] AS PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED REGARDING HIM PRIOR TO HIS CONFINEMENT AND AS PRESENTLY BEING AFFORDED PUBLIC STATEMENTS OTHER SEVEN DEFENDANTS IN THE CAPTIONED MATTER.

COMPLY WITH THE DEPARTMENT'S REQUEST.

END

FBI WFO NYM

CLP

Copy S-5 handled

633  
6/10

176-76-880

SEARCHED <i>ch</i>	INDEXED <i>ch</i>	SEARCHED <i>ch</i>	INDEXED <i>ch</i>
SERIALIZED <i>ch</i>	FILED <i>ch</i>	SERIALIZED <i>ch</i>	FILED <i>ch</i>
MAY 29 6 12 PM '71			

[REDACTED]

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b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. 20535

June 28, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~SECRET~~

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER

On April 30, 1971, WF T-1 advised that David Tyre Dellinger was then undergoing emergency treatment for his eyes in a hospital in Washington, D.C.

On May 1, 1971, WF T-1 advised that Dellinger was 100 per cent worse than he had been the preceding week, and that he was registered in Room 4501 at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D.C.

On May 4, 1971, WF T-2 advised that Dellinger had been in an unidentified hospital since April 24, 1971. Source advised that Dellinger has a chronic eye problem which was very serious and painful, necessitating the injection of morphine into his eye.

On May 8, 1971, WF T-1 advised that Dellinger had received friends in the hospital the preceding evening. On the same date, source further advised that Sidney Peck stated he was returning to Boston, Massachusetts, and if any questions arose to telephone Dellinger in the hospital.

On June 4, 1971, WF T-3 advised that Dellinger had been in Washington, D.C. on May 25 and June 2, 1971, and that he had met with Rennie Davis on May 25, 1971. Source could not furnish any further information regarding

8- Bureau  
3- Chicago  
2- New York  
3- WFO

(1-176-76) (DELLINGER)

~~SECRET~~  
~~GROUP 1~~

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and declassification

RAW:WW  
(16)

176-76-88  
Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized RD  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed RD

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER

~~SECRET~~

Dellinger's presence in Washington, D.C. on those dates.

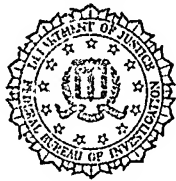
Numerous sources knowledgeable in New Left activities in the Washington, D.C. area were unable to furnish additional information regarding any travel by Dellinger to Washington, D.C. subsequent to June 2, 1971.

This document contains neither  
recommendations nor conclusions of  
the FBI. It is the property of  
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;  
it and its contents are not to be  
distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

2\*





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Washington, D.C. 20535

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

June 28, 1971

Title : DAVID TYRE DELLINGER

Character:

Reference: Memorandum prepared at Washington,  
D.C., dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

1\*

DIRECTOR, FBI

6/28/71

SAC, WFO

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, aka  
ET AL (TRAVEL OF DEFENDANTS)  
ARL - CONSPIRACY  
(OO:CG)  
(Bufile 176-1410)  
(CGfile 176-5 Sub C)  
(WFOfile 176-84) (P)

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER  
SM - PCPJ  
(OO:NY)  
(Bufile 100-38441)  
(NYfile 100-121672)  
(WFOfile 40-176)

Reference Chicago teletype to Bureau dated 4/19/71, and WFO airtels to Bureau dated 4/27/71 and 4/30/71; all captioned as first caption above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies, for Chicago three copies, for New York two copies of an LHM and FD 323 captioned "DAVID TYRE DELLINGER" and dated as above. LHM classified "~~Secret~~" to protect identity of highly sensitive sources, disclosure of which would be detrimental to national security.

No inquiry was made at Georgetown University Hospital as in past experience of WFO such inquiry would be unproductive and would possibly result in embarrassment to the Bureau.

8- Bureau (Enc. 8)  
2- Chicago (Enc. 3) (RM)  
2- New York (Enc. 2) (RM)  
3- WFO  
①-176-76) (DELLINGER)

EAW:ww  
(15)

*[Handwritten signature/initials]*

176-76 - 89

Searched	_____
Serialized	_____ <i>PS</i>
Indexed	_____
Filed	_____ <i>PS</i>

WFO 176-84

SOURCES

LOCATION

WF T-1

100-51888 Sub 1 30, p.620

100-51888 Sub 1 31, p.626

100-51888 Sub 1 38, p.823

WF T-2

100-48801-64, p.2

b6  
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WF T-3

Instant file

WF T-1 and T-2 developed information from conversation of various individuals; in no case was captioned individual a party to these conversations.

Additional sources contacted by WFO are as follows:

SOURCE

DATE

AGENT

6/16/71

6/18/71

6/22/71

6/22/71

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Date prepared

9/14/71

Date received

Received from (name or symbol number)

b6

b7C

b7D

Received by

SA

9/10/71

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person

☐ by telephone

☒ by mail

☐ orally

☐ recording device

☒ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Date of Report

Dictated \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

9/9/71

Transcribed \_\_\_\_\_

Authenticated  
by Informant \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) of activity

9/7/71

Brief description of activity or material

PCPJ STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING IN NEW YORK

CITY 9/7/71.

b7D

File where original is located if not attached

\* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (\*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by \_\_\_\_\_ on date \_\_\_\_\_.

Remarks:

INFORMANT HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST.

(14) WFO

1-100-51888 (PCPJ)  
1-100-54171 (MAY DAY)  
1-100-47172  
1-100-53725  
1-100-49583  
①-176-76 (DAVID DELLINGER)  
1-44-829  
1-44-824  
1-100-52834  
1-100-53507  
1-100-53829  
1-100-54340  
1-100-47162 (VVAW)  
1-  
[Redacted]

INDEX

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b7C  
b7D

INDEX CONTINUED

[Redacted]

b6  
b7C

OF NATIONAL STUDENT  
ASSOCIATION)

DJD/file

(14)

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED

SEP 14 1971

FIELD OFFICE

EAM

b6  
b7C  
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THE ABOVE IS A XEROXED COPY OF THE ORIGINAL INFORMANT REPORT...

ALL NECESSARY ACTION WHICH SHOULD BE TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH  
THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN TAKEN.

AUNR 214 CG PLAIN

6:21PM G M N 12 371

TO DIRECTOR (176-1410) NITEL

BOSTON (176-60) NITEL

NEW YORK (176-133) NITEL

WFO (176-54) URGENT

FROM CHICAGO (176-5 SUB C)

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, AKA, ET AL (TRAVEL OF DEFENDANTS)

ARL-CONSPIRACY; COC. 00: CHICAGO.

RE CHICAGO TEL INSTANT, THIS CAPTION, IN PART SETTING  
OUT TRAVEL INFO RE JOHN FROINES.

[REDACTED] CHICAGO, ADVISED INSTANT  
THAT LATE AFTERNOON TODAY HE RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALL FROM  
WASHINGTON, D.C., CALLER IDENTIFIED SELF AS "MRS. RICHARDS (PH)",  
AND ADVISING THAT [REDACTED] AND DAVID DELLINGER ARE CURRENTLY IN  
WDC. BOTH WILL REMAIN UNTIL OCTOBER TWENTY SEVEN NEXT, ON WHICH  
DATE THEY WILL RETURN TO RESPECTIVE HOMES. IN WDC BOTH CAN BE  
CONTACTED THROUGH TELEPHONE NUMBER SEVEN THREE SEVEN DASH EIGHTY  
SIX HUNDRED.

b6  
b7C

ABOVE FOR INFO. NOTE RETEL ADVISED [REDACTED] RETURNING  
TO BOSTON PM INSTANT. WFO HANDLE ANY PUBLIC APPEARANCES AS IN  
BUAIRTEL ALL OFFICES AUGUST TWENTY SIX SEVENTY, THIS CAPTION.  
CHICAGO FOLLOWING.

b6  
b7C

END

~~176-84~~  
SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIAL FILED

OCT 26 3 30 PM '71

b6  
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cc  
176-84  
[REDACTED]

176-76-92

34  
3/8  
9/27

Washington, D. C. 20535  
November 15, 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER

On October 22, 1971, WF T-1, T-2 and T-3 advised that the first session of a "Peoples Panel" was convened at First Congregational Church, 10th and G Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. (WDC) at 3:30 p.m. that date. The "Peoples Panel" was publicly described as a grand jury type investigation convened by Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) October 22-24, 1971, to investigate alleged crimes of the Nixon administration, including the war in Southeast Asia, racism and sexism.

PCPJ in a press release dated March 1, 1971, described itself as being headquartered in WDC and consisting of over 100 organizations to combat the issues of war, racism, poverty and repression.

Sources advised the subject of the first session was "The Struggle to be Free" and that the second of four witnesses to testify was Dellinger, whose topic was "America Today." Dellinger stated that the state of America today is very shallow; that the Government uses Madison Avenue techniques in that the Government sells the product, but the public still does not know what the product is. Dellinger said that oppression of the poor, blacks, Indians, etc., justifies the holding of this panel. When asked how the capitalistic system could be changed, Dellinger replied that he prefers a technique like a general strike, but does not believe labor unions would cooperate.

On October 23, 1971, WF T-1 advised that Dellinger was not in attendance at the morning session that date of the "Peoples Panel" due to recurrent eye problems. According to representatives

- 8- Bureau (176-1410)
- 2- Chicago (176-5 Sub E)
- 2- New York (100-121672)
- 3- WFO (176-84)
- (1-176-76) (DELLINGER)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and declassification~~

176-76-94  
SR

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) who were present at the afternoon session that date, Dellinger was in attendance, but did not speak.

At the concluding session of the "Peoples Panel" in the evening of October 24, 1971, according to representatives of the FBI who were present, a true bill of indictment was returned by the Panel against the Government based on the testimony of the preceding three days. Dellinger compared the "Peoples Panel" to the Bertrand Russell War Tribunal and added that anyone who had seen the Vietnam War could not be unbiased.

Original plans by PCPJ had called for a demonstration on the Washington Monument grounds followed by a march to the White House on October 25, 1971. Because of rain, all activities were transferred that date to the All Souls Unitarian Church, 16th and Harvard Streets, N.W., WDC. According to FBI representatives who were present, a meeting was convened there at 9:30 p.m. that date, with approximately 300 persons in attendance. Dellinger, the second speaker, decried the objectivity of the so-called "overground" press. He said that in the future because the press cannot be relied upon, some alternate media will have to be utilized to rally more people to the cause of peace. Dellinger suggested that the peace movement henceforth should not depend only upon nationwide demonstrations, but should consider a series of national strikes which will cause a non-violent revolution in America and the ultimate diffusion of government power. He noted that seventy-three percent of the American people are against this country's involvement in the Vietnam War.

On October 26, 1971, representatives of the FBI were present at the gathering at Sylvan Theatre on the Washington Monument grounds, originally scheduled for October 25, 1971. The program commenced shortly after 2:00 p.m. with 800-1,000 persons in attendance. Dellinger, the second speaker, made a few welcoming remarks and then introduced comedian Dick Gregory.



DAVID TYRE DELLINGER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

After a telephone call to the gathering from a representative of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of South Vietnam to the Paris Peace Talks in Paris, France, the march to the White House began. At 5:05 p.m., the leaders reached 15th Street at Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., WDC, where representatives of the FBI observed Dellinger and [redacted] convicted Chicago Seven conspiracy trial defendant, lead the group in sitting down on the west side of the intersection. According to police records, Dellinger was arrested at 5:25 p.m. and charged with obstructing the road. b6  
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535  
November 5, 1971

Title **DAVID TYRE DELLINGER**

Character

Reference **Memorandum dated and captioned  
as above.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

1\*

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property  
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside  
your agency.

176-76-94  
Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized \_\_\_\_\_  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_

DIRECTOR, FBI

11/5/71

SAC, WFO

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, aka  
-RE AL (TRAVEL OF DEFENDANTS)  
(OO:CC)  
(Bufile 176-1410)  
(CGfile 176-3 Sub C)  
(WFOfile 176-84) (P)

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER  
SM-PCPJ  
(OO:NY)  
(Bu file 100-38481)  
(NYfile 100-121672)  
(WFOfile 40-176) (P)

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies, for Chicago three copies and for New York two copies of an LHM dated and captioned "DAVID TYRE DELLINGER." LHM classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect information unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to the defense interest of the United States.

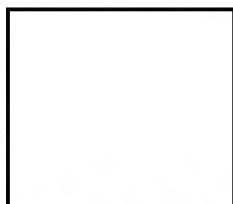
Recordings of the "Peoples Panel" proceedings are in possession of WFO which is presently attempting to transcribe them. Initial attempts at transcription have met with difficulty due to the poor audio quality of the recording. WFO will continue processing of the tapes and should the final result produce any statements of value not included in the enclosed LHM, Bureau and interested offices will be appropriately advised.

SOURCE

WF E-1 is

WF T-2 is

WF T-3 is



Location

100-54882-68

100-54882-82

100-54882-68

100-54882-68

b7D

Agents attending the sessions were: SAs

and

were:

SAs observing the arrest of DELLINGER

b6

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- 5- Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 2- Chicago (Enc. 3)
- 2- New York (Enc. 2)
- ①- WFO

(1-176-76) (DELLINGER)

ZAV:ch (12)



176-76-95

Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized SR  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed SR

WFO 176-84

WFO will follow prosecution in WDC of DELLINGER on the charge stemming from his arrest on 10/26/71, and will report results in form suitable for dissemination.



LA 100-75632

CC: 100-75632 (PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE)

100-77939  
105-15256  
100-78005  
100-49092  
100-64492  
100-70894  
100-46589  
100-77765  
100-74869  
100-72197  
100-22612  
100-77459  
100-28093  
100-70734  
100-68204  
100-63949  
100-77317  
100-77939  
100-4486  
100-64359  
100-27931  
100-43626  
100-78403  
157-6172  
100-70073 (PFP)  
100-54556  
157-6248  
157-2325  
157-1618 (BPP)  
100-65141 (SCLC)  
157-2776  
100-73696 (WOMENS LIBERATION MOVEMENT)  
100-17375 (SWP)  
100-4486  
157-2079 (NATION WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION)  
100-77634 (PEOPLES PEACE TREATY COMM.)  
100-75803  
100-65625

b6  
b7c

LA/0075632

100-63077 (PLP)

157-5089

100-75482 (AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE)

100-31957

100-23556

b6  
b7C

INDEX:



b6  
b7C

COMPTON UNITED CIVIC LEAGUE

ADLAI STEVENSON INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
JAMES GROPP

MILWAUKEES PEOPLE COALITION  
MAY DAY COALITION

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LABOR ORGANIZATION

MEAT CUTTERS UNION

LOCAL 99 DRUG AND HOSPITAL UNION  
DISTRICT #65 NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DISTRIBUTIVE WORKERS

LA 100-75632

INDEX:

[REDACTED]

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

[REDACTED]

WORLD COUNCIL FOR PEACE

b6

b7c



SOURCE: [REDACTED]

b7D

DATE/TIME:

June 25 to June 27, 1971

LOCATION:

St. Michaels Church  
24th & Cherry Street, Milwaukee  
(The priest of this church is  
Father James GROPP)

ACTIVITY:

PEOPLE'S COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE  
National Conference

There were approximately 1800 to 2000 individuals present at this conference. Those identified:

Sam SCHORR  
Beulah SANDERS  
Lucille BERRIEN  
David LIVINGSTON  
Al HUBBARD  
Sidney PECK  
Abe FEINGLASS (Milwaukee home ph# [REDACTED])  
related to [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dick GREGORY  
Pauline ROSEN  
Sylvia KUSHNER  
Ruth GAGE COLBY  
Hal KITCHENS  
John GILMAN  
Jack SPIEGAL  
William DOUTHARD  
Bill GREEN  
Virginia COLLINS  
Dave DELLINGER  
Sidney LENS  
David LEE  
Bill STONE  
Rodney MALLIN  
John MATUSZAK (Grand Rapids, Mich.)  
Sally DAVIS (mother of Angela DAVIS)  
Chuck FAGIN  
James LAFFERTY  
EQBAL AHMED  
Chip MARSHALL  
C.T. WEBER  
Mike LEARNER

b6  
b7C

Dick GREGORY arrived in the company of a female negro folksinger, Odeta (last name not known) and EQBAL AHMED.

June 25 to June 27

Page 2

There were 28 delegates from the Los Angeles area and two delegates from Isla Vista. Those identified:

Elsie MONJAR  
 Nathan SARNOFF  
 Irving SARNOFF  
 Evelynne PERRY  
 Patty PARMALEE  
 Bob DUGGAN  
 Marilyn KATZ  
 Sam SCHORR  
 Pam LANGLEY  
 Dorothy HEALEY  
 Donald KALISH  
 Sophie SILVER  
 Blanche SPINDEL  
 Ken JACKSON  
 Chuck ADAMS  
 John YOUNG (rep EIPJ)  
 Sharon SIMPSON (Peace & Freedom Party, Long Beach)  
 John DAY (prior connection with the COMPTON  
 UNITED CIVIC LEAGUE and active in  
 the Vietnam Initiative Campaign. Now  
 living in the South Gate area.)  
 Millie CHILLNICK (Milwaukee area - ph#

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EQBAL AHMED, who spoke later in the conference on Pakistan, gave his address as [redacted] telephone [redacted]

On his business card he has listed as his place of employment the Adlai Stevenson Institute of International Affairs.

June 25: The conference this date started approximately 1430 hrs with the distribution of the information packet (Exhibit #4) and registration of delegates. The open plenary session of this conference started at approximately 1630 hrs. The first speaker was Father James GROPP. He read a letter addressed to him from the Rev. William E. COUSINS, archbishop of Milwaukee (This in Exhibit #2). GROPP then read a letter to this body which he had directed back to the archbishop (Exhibit #3). The back page of this letter appeared somehow not to have been picked up, but on his last page Father GROPP quite strongly demanded the resignation of archbishop William COUSINS (Exhibit #3).

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The next speaker was Mrs. Virginia COLLINS (mother of Walter COLLINS) (Exhibit #4). She stressed heavily on the young blacks who were in jail for refusing to be inducted into the Army. She asked, "Should they fight in foreign lands for freedom; freedom which they do not have at home." She went into a lengthy, detailed speech on her son (a journal text can also be found in Exhibit #4). She asked for support from the Coalition and the conference to be given to her son in his fight for freedom.

The next speaker was Abe FEINGLASS. He told this body that only nine of their constitutional amendments out of ten were left to them. Documentation in cold type (Pentagon Papers) was now in circulation to the American people and to the conspiracy which had been against the American people. He urged that actions be taken on the Pentagon Papers. He stated that there was no more time, this indeed must be done now. He stated that his position was Vice President of AFLCIO. He stated that organizing must be done with Rank-and-File to organize for mass actions around the Pentagon Papers.

The next speaker was Dave DELLINGER from the Liberation Magazine. He stressed the war, racism and repression in the United States and called for a plan of action for this body for more mobilization for the summer and fall offensives.

The next speaker was Lucille BERRIEN from the MILWAUKEE'S PEOPLE COALITION. She stressed heavily on racism and stated that first the Capitalist society within the United States had stolen the land from the Indians; then they had stolen the labor from the blacks; then they had fooled the whites and told them they were better than everybody. She asked for support from this body in her struggle and for the struggles for all black people.

The next spokesman was David LIVINGSTON, President of the DISTRIBUTIVE WORKERS UNION and ALA district #65. He stated that the U.S. government had been conspiring, cheating and lying to the American people. He urged that an immediate call be put out from this conference to all organizations for an impeachment against President Nixon. He stated that the conspiracy by the American government had not just started in Vietnam. This conspiracy had started way back with Japan. He asked that the PCPJ nationally implement a program for actions in coordination with the MAY DAY COALITION; this being a reference to the actions which MAY DAY had called in Washington and that we should organize with the cooperation of the MAY DAY COALITION. These actions heavily stressed against war, racism and unemployment. These speakers were supposed to speak at a mass rally outside of the church this p.m., but due to the weather conditions this rally was held in the basement of St. Michaels Church (Exhibit #5).

[redacted] stated this date that she had to attend a coordinating Council meeting as soon as this first session ended. She stated on June 26 that this coordinating council session did not end until 0200 hrs.

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[redacted] this date announced to just a few individuals that there would be a national conference in one of the upstairs rooms at 2300 hrs this date. It is not known at this time how many representatives from the Los Angeles area were invited to this meeting.

St. Michaels Church. June 26, 1971 0930 hrs:

The first speaker was Sidney PECK. He stated that when Cambodia was invaded, the antiwar movement was able to checkmate the actions in Cambodia through massive demonstrations in the street. He stated that this action was not sustained. He stressed heavily on the problem in Indochina and the policies of Vietnamization. He said that right now there was an internal crisis in the United States. He emphasized the welfare struggles by NWRO. He referred to one of Nixon's recent political statements where Nixon used the quote, "Power to the People" and then offered \$1600 for a guaranteed income. He stated that NWRO referred to this as a family genocide program and this genocide was no different than the genocide that was being committed in Indochina. He stated that the Spring Offensive from the anti-war movement had lost and then had gained in strength. This body should support NWRO, Angela DAVIS, and the SOLEDAD BROTHERS in coordination with SCLC and the BLACK PANTHER PARTY. He asked for mass mobilization and stated tactics were extremely important. During this mass mobilization and actions to follow, we should bring into play new tactics of non-violent civil disobedience. Individuals should risk arrest and jail; we should join together in the resistance. The tactics of multi-issues were joined in Washington on April 24 through until MAY DAY actions in the United States. He said that May 1 - 5 culminated in non-violent resistance in multi-purpose issues. Mass street actions had been recognized throughout the world. Our goals were short term, but we did definitely prevent an escalation of the war into North Vietnam. The political forces in the United States could no longer ignore the anti-war movement. He asked that this coalition this date declare our solidarity with the victimized. He stressed heavy support for the BLACK PANTHERS and that through support for the PANTHERS in the past, we had freed Huey NEWTON, Erica HUGGINS and Bobby SEALE. He stated that the anti-war movement had accomplished a great deal. He stated that the anti-war movement should be politically realistic as to what the political crisis really was. Right now the U.S. government was having a hell of a time in trying to hold their forces together and that they underestimated the

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anti-war movement's willingness to die. He stated the government and the people (particularly the executives and legislative body of the U.S. government) was now divided on Vietnam. He stated the urban crisis in the United States was extremely serious to the U.S. government. He spoke on the value of the American dollar and the economy. He said that internationally, regionally, and locally we must bring together organizations and work with them: The VIETNAM VETERANS, the WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT, and full range of labor should be used. The movement should organize and reorganize. He stated the exposure of the Pentagon Papers had proved that the peace movement was correct in their statements and their accusations. He then went back to the May Day actions across the country in the U.S. and emphasized that these actions could not be permitted to die. There must be mass mobilization to seek and create unity with the GI's, Vets, and the labor movement. He emphasized very heavily the anti-war movement could not afford any lulls. He then stressed the following three actions: #1. "Set the Date." #2. A \$6500 guaranteed income. #3. Free all political prisoners. He stated the anti-war movement must employ youth for the summer and fall activities. He asked for actions on August 6th around Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He asked for actions dramatising the urban crisis, actions around Angela DAVIS, the SOLEDAD BROTHERS, and the HARRISBURG 12 (BERRIGAN BROTHERS). Sid PECK stressed heavily that on Labor Day we should relate to the labor union. We should end this action on Labor Day in October. The anti-war movement must surface again in November with mass mobilization and actions; return to Washington and to escalate our activities in Washington. This would again surface in December with a boycott of businesses. This should be on a long range program. We should build our local bases. He urged membership of individuals, as well as membership of groups who affiliate through memberships with the Peace Coalition. He asked to develop a national newspaper. He stressed heavily on electoral tactics and a move from the coalition of organizing to a real movement nationally on regional and local problems. He asked for support of education on sexism and racism. He stated that the anti-war movement should have many recruits during the summer. This to organize and build up for the Fall actions.

The next speaker was Sidney LENS. He stated that the U.S. government in Washington was an illegal government and that this coalition must go back to their organizations and impress upon them that we must not cooperate with the U.S. illegal government. He asked for support on non-cooperation and non-violent civil disobedience. He put forth the following proposals: #1. Non-cooperation with an illegal government. #2. An organization of workers within the government and within the welfare and ask these workers to declare a moratorium.

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#3. This body work with trade unionists and strikers against the war. #4. To work with the "friendly" members of Congress to organize filibusters. #5. To organize for a grand moratorium. #6. Organization within schools against the grading in schools. #7. To organize heavily on boycotts here in the U.S.

Another spokesman was Bradley LYTTLE from the WAR TAX RESISTANCE. He asked that this body support mounted demonstrations for civil disobedience involving the masses. He asked for labor involvement. He asked that pressure be placed upon the American government for the handling of the Calley trial. He stated there was a film entitled "The Selling of the Pentagon." He asked for support in the showing of this film across the country. He asked for support over the struggle of Lockheed and stated that the government's reaction to the Lockheed situation was hollow. The MAY DAY COALITION developed the strength of the movement and the U.S. government violated individuals civil liberties during those actions in May. He stated since the disclosure of the Pentagon Papers the President of the U.S. would not be able to go on television or to any of the news media to defend the government's position against demonstrations which would be happening across the United States and internationally. Paper on tax resistance in Exhibit #6.

The next spokesman was David LEE from the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LABOR ORGANIZATION (Exhibit #7). He asked for a free America simulated election.

The next spokesman was Bill STONE from the WORKER'S LEAGUE. He stressed heavily on the issues of local, regional, and national demonstrations, and support of workers' strikes. He also asked for demonstrations against war, racism and repression.

The next spokesman was Rodney MALLIN. He asked for a national call from this conference to go out to free Angela DAVIS. He stated the issue of racism should be dealt with by itself from this coalition.

The next speaker was Pauline ROSEN. She stated that representatives from the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION and the PEOPLE'S COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE had met in a series of meetings with Abe FEINGLASS of the MEAT CUTTER'S UNION, Moe FOMER of Local 99 DRUG AND HOSPITAL UNION, and David LIVINGSTON of District #65 NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DISTRIBUTIVE WORKERS. Representatives from the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION were: Jerry GORDON, Syd STAPLETON. Representatives from the PEOPLE'S COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE were: Sid PECK, Pauline ROSEN, Robert GREENBLATT, William DOUTHARD, and Ron YOUNG. ROSEN stated that the two groups mentioned had promised to unite in

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in action for the Summer and Fall Offensive; not to bait each other; and to try and operate a working union (this to be found in Exhibit #1). In this Exhibit #1 individuals representing the three groups had pushed for a united build toward massive actions for the Summer and the Fall and a series of peaceful, non-confrontation actions. Also, that each of these groups could act independently. The August 6-9 action (regional, local, and national) would be supported. There would be a convention held during these dates. It was not at this time stated where this convention would be. This to discuss the Vietnamese students who had been arrested in South Vietnam for signing the People's Peace Treaty and also protest the nuclear weapons being used by the U.S. in Vietnam. A call for a national moratorium to stop business; this national, regional, and local by all peace organizations. Saturday, November 6, would be anti-war action in the streets. A division between these groups at this time would play into the warmakers hands, and so these groups had decided to unite.

The next spokesman was James LAFFERTY from the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION. He stated the internal security within the U.S. appeared to know the anti-war movement's strength very well. Due to the national economy in the United States, individuals would be ready and willing to protest. The draft bill recently in the legislation would effect the students in the campuses and they should be organized for joint actions in the streets against the war, racism and repression.

The next speaker was EQBAL AHMED who is one of the Harrisburg defendants. He stated that he came from Pakistan. He spoke on the revelations which had come to light in the Pentagon study. These documents were horrendous in their deception on the American people. Three shiploads of guns and ammunition had secretly been taken into Pakistan. If military intervention continued in the city of Bengal, India, the possible loss of life would be immense: Between 15-20 million would die in East Pakistan. He asked for support from this coalition to assist the Pakistan Liberation Front and to free his people.

Prior to the group convening for lunch,

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This body broke for lunch to reconvene in workshops.



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SARNOFF spoke with members of the L.A. delegation and indicated to those who had not decided which workshop to be in the workshops he wanted them to be in. He stated he wanted representation from Los Angeles to cover each and every workshop.

The Draft Caucus workshop met in an upstairs room; there were approximately 8 individuals there. Those identified: [redacted] (Grand Rapids, Mich.) [redacted] from the NATIONAL UNITED AN- GELA DAVIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE (Milwaukee), [redacted] Milwaukee: [redacted] who is affiliated with Draft Resistance), [redacted] (Chicago). [redacted] stated he was from the West Suburban Peace Coalition. This was an extremely loose group with no guidance and no chairman. [redacted] suggested a chairman be appointed in order to keep this group together with some guidelines. [redacted] was chosen. This being on the draft (Exhibit #11). These workshops broke at approximately 1500 hrs to go into regional caucuses.

In the regional caucus including the L.A. area those identified: All the delegates from the L.A. area. The chair was first held by [redacted]. He proposed the following items should come up for discussion: #1. MAY DAY TRIBE in connection with the SOCIALIST WORKER'S PARTY and this coalition at this conference this date. #2. GI's. #3: The fact that there were no representatives here from the CHICANO MORATORIUM COMMITTEE to be discussed. #4. Standard Oil. #5. Eugene, Oregon Conference.

[redacted] then spoke on organizing the Summer and Fall Offensive to end the war. All organizations should be consolidated for mass actions. The GI proposals can be found in Exhibit #12. The regional workshops, Exhibit #13. It was brought under discussion, voted on, and passed that a liaison with the GI movement and PAC would be implemented. [redacted] made two motions: One, that in addition to the liaison with the GI's, a similar proposal be made at the next itinerary session and that the adoption of the resolution presented and prepared by the GI's be passed. [redacted] stated there were proposals going to be made at the itinerary session in relation to Cairo, Illinois demonstrations and actions that would be taking place regionally and locally. She asked for proposals from this group around the August 6th demonstrations to be held around Hiroshima-Nagasaki Day. She also asked for education around the yellow genocide which was being committed at home and abroad. [redacted] pushed very strongly for support of the CHICANO MORATORIUM and Cinco de Mayo (the march that had started out from Calexico on May 5th). He stated the march would end August 7th in Sacramento, and asked that from this body greetings would be sent to the marchers. Support would be given to the CHICANO MORATORIUM on August



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7th; to join with that Moratorium in Sacramento. He stated that the representatives from the CHICANO MORATORIUM who had been unable to attend this conference had requested that he send out this call to the conference and to this regional body. [redacted] proposed that a demonstration be held in Los Angeles, August 6th for solidarity with the CHICANO MORATORIUM and prior to their demonstrations and actions in Sacramento August 7th.

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A discussion was then held on the NPAC proposal and Exhibit #1. The feeling from this body is very strong that unity with NPAC would jeopardize PAC's political positions. One individual stated that the MAY DAY TRIBE did not want anything to do with NPAC. NPAC's position on civil disobedience was that they would refuse to cross picket lines if the cops told them not to cross the street. Dorothy HEALEY stated that NPAC's document doesn't mean that we are only tied to a certain date to mobilize and she felt that we should go along with NPAC's position. We should infiltrate them and try to turn them to our way of thinking.

[redacted] then asked for proposals for actions to be taken on the following three: #1. Set the date. #2. Unemployment. #3. Racism. For the Fall actions there should be mass programs. October 15 there would be teach-ins around inflation, the war and set the date. In November in Los Angeles there would be citywide moratoriums, work stoppages, and no school. If these things all failed and fell by the wayside, then there would be a mass exit to seize state power on January 1, 1972. This body should work with trade unions, labor, and rank-and-file. She stated that the Trotskyites' main focus was for November 30 or October 15, and at this time she was already quite sure the the Trotskyites had already ordered their buttons. She stated the North Vietnamese had demanded "Set the Date" actions, and if this were done it would effect the South Vietnamese elections. This matter should not be treated lightly.

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Proposals were then put forth from this body that we take a vote on the NPAC document, set the date, and the economic crisis. None of these were done. A call to support mass actions and civil disobedience was passed upon. [redacted] stated that PAC should immediately start organizing for local actions. [redacted] then supported Dorothy HEALEY's motion to yield to the NPAC document, and to fight even though there were only a single purpose issue. We could still work on multi-purpose-issues, push into their constituencies and educate the Trotskyites. This regional conference then broke to reconvene with the main body in the plenary sessions.

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The first speaker was Sally DAVIS, mother of Angela DAVIS. She said she had recently seen Angela in jail, and described the conditions under which Angela was being held in a 7X7 cell with no windows and

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only permitted to exercise in an area 10X10. She said that right now she was in the process of a tour across the stated to speak at colleges, universities, and churches, etc. She emphasized that pressure must be brought for the release of Angela; much the same that had been brought to free Erica HUGGINS and Huey NEWTON. She stated Angela's bail had been refused and asked for a national campaign, regional and local to demand Angela's freedom.

The next spokesman was from the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION. (Exhibit #13). Beulah SANDERS then spoke on this issue. She stated racism and genocide could not be ended in Vietnam, until it was ended here in the U.S. She told this body that they weren't going to get any peace in Vietnam and they weren't going to get any peace in the U.S. until they took some action on this. She appeared to be extremely angry and asked for a vote on the September 1st action by NWRO in Sacramento, regional and local, in the offices of Congressmen and Senators. The vote was taken from this body and was 100% unanimous. SANDERS then told this body that it was very easy to raise your hand and make an unanimous vote, but if these individuals did not keep their word, she certainly did not intend to leave them alone.

The first spokesman on the NWRO issue then stated that mass actions to kill fact must be taken; her organization intended to kill fact or kill somebody.

The next spokesman was from the New York caucus. They put forth four proposals: #1. PCPJ support mass action relative to the Pentagon Papers. #2. Recommend the pamphlet on the Grand Jury Hearings be distributed by all organizations immediately. #3. The New York campaign be reinstituted to form a council to organize to end the war. #4. To reconvene in this New York body in the New York area for local action. #5. To support the request for solidarity from the representatives who spoke on Pakistan.

The next spokesman was Chuck FAGIN who represented New England. He put forth items to be found in Exhibit #14. This individual also questioned the NPAC support document (Exhibit #1). He also urged support for the September 1st mass demonstrations in support of NWRO. Also, the massive non-violent civil disobedience call which had been put out for Washington.

The next spokesman was Irving SARNOFF. The proposals and speech from SARNOFF on Exhibit #15.

The next spokesman was from the Mid-Midwest. This spokesman urged that this body adopt NPAC's proposals.

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The next spokesman was from Washington. This on Exhibit #16.

Another speaker, unidentified female, then spoke on Washington and stated when mass demonstrations and actions were held in Washington, Washington people should at least be notified and discussions on this be held with them prior to the demonstrations and actions. A Washington D.C. Coalition was now in the process of being set up while this body was in session. Exhibit #17 then came from this proposal.

The next speaker was from the Women's Caucuses, unidentified; this Exhibit #18.

Another spokesman, unidentified, then put the following proposals forth: October 11; national, regional, and local massive non-violent civil disobedience. October 23; Civil disobedience in Washington D.C. November 13; declared national moratorium, the main focus being Washington with massive civil disobedience. This to start on November 8th. August 6; Hiroshima-Nagasaki Day with national, regional, and local demonstrations and actions with non-violent civil disobedience. October 14-15; massive non-violent civil disobedience. November 8; national non-violent civil disobedience in Washington D.C., regional and local.

The next spokesman was from MAY DAY COALITION, unidentified. They put forth the following proposals which they stated were independent from the Boston proposals: #1. To reaffirm the tactics of non-violent civil disobedience which was committed during the Washington demonstrations. #2. Acknowledgement from this body of MAY DAY's contribution to the anti-war movement. #3. A move to build and organize for the actions to take place in October; actions around the Pentagon Papers and the People's Peace Treaty, to culminate with October actions in Washington and San Francisco. #4. Set the Date. #5. A guaranteed income of \$6500. #6. Actions around racism and sexism. A vote was then taken for the proposals for August actions to be voted on by this body. Also, actions to support the NWRO, once again to fight the Federal Assistance program. This was voted on and passed. A vote was taken for the September 1st actions in Boston to support the NWRO; this was passed. A vote for October 13 Moratorium Boston actions on the 9th; regional and local on the 11th and 12th of November; mass culmination of actions in Washington D.C. on the 23rd of November. These were passed.

There followed then some hot and heavy debates between individuals and organizations on the NPAC document (Exhibit #1). It seemed to be the consensus of the main part of this group that NPAC could not be worked with. NPAC was not to be trusted. NPAC had their own ax to grind. At this point Sidney FECK intervened and stated he didn't

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see where there was really any deep political line between NPAC and this body at the conference. He felt certain that these dates could be organized and worked around. NPAC had been in a position of organizing and bringing mass people to Washington. A vote was taken on the NPAC proposal for October 13. This was almost unanimously defeated. The rest of the proposals were passed.

A vote was then taken on a labor memorandum for October 13th. This was passed. A vote was taken for all the November actions. This was passed. The proposals presented by Boston and New York for October 14th and 15th for regional and local actions with non-violent civil disobedience. #1. After the rally in Washington on November 6th in the p.m. a march for life would take place with names of individuals who had signed the People's Peace Treaty dropped into a box of the same type the march of death had used in Washington. On November 17th the actions end in Washington with a "soul" rally. November 8th there would be national non-violent civil disobedience in Washington; this was passed. A question was asked of this body, or if they wished to place this in the hands of the coordinating council. Unanimously the group decided no, that they wished to vote on the civil disobedience. This was almost unanimously passed.

August actions and protests of Asian genocide at home and abroad was then voted upon. Also, that all organizations contact and work with all Asian groups. In addition, the CHICANO MORATORIUM on August 7, 1971 be supported. This was voted upon and passed.

A proposal was made that Asia be included on August 6th around Hiroshima and Nagasaki. A vote was taken upon this, and this too, was passed. A vote to support the steel worker's union with some individuals heavily opposing this. They stated the Nixon Administration would never permit a steel worker's strike. A vote was taken and this was defeated.

A vote was taken to support the CHICANO MORATORIUM was then taken. This to culminate in Sacramento; this too was passed. A vote was taken to support Angela DAVIS, Rachel MAGEE, and Walter COLLINS in the same action. This was passed. A vote was then taken on Birmingham, Alabama actions on August 7th, and that there should be a people's coalition workshop to be held in the South also on August 7th. This was passed.

A motion was then made that the next peace coalition conference be held in the South. A vote was taken and this was passed. A motion was then made that all effort should be put forth to get full representation from the South. This too was passed. A motion was made that PCPJ send cables internationally to oppose all aid to the right wing government in Bangla Desh. To endorse the New England-Boston proposals. To endorse the New York demonstrations, San Francisco, and Washington. A vote was taken and this was passed. A motion was made that the proposals put forth by the women's groups: #1. Actions to coincide with the phone workers local. One of the representatives

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from the women's groups stated phone workers were almost 100% women. #2. Regions should coordinate actions locally and regionally on Army bases with GI movements. #3. Split in the executive and legislative branch of government on war which was caused by the recent exposure of the Pentagon Papers. Actions should be taken on this. The pressure should immediately be brought to bear in homes and national offices. This was passed.

The next proposals were taken up from the group from unemployment. These proposals made by the Boston caucus and endorsed by the Boston PCPJ. The proposals were for actions and demonstrations against the war, bombing, and unemployment. The proposals were that pressure should be placed upon the government that employment be expanded and employment benefits be paid to farm workers, part-time workers, and veterans. Workers not be denied unemployment benefits because of strike. Unemployment benefits be increased, as also job opportunities be increased. 30 hour week should be brought in with 40 hours pay. Demonstrations against Standard Oil and General Motors should be called for and that the taxes by these two corporations should be raised and taxes for working people should be decreased. These proposals were voted upon and accepted (c-Exhibit #18):

The Washington D.C. caucus then put forth the following proposals: Training techniques immediately be put into process for massive non-violent civil disobedience for Washington and local regions. Individuals should be sent to Washington for this type of training. In early September a conference be called within the Washington area with heavy emphasis on "jail, no bail." Early September a teach-in training session should be held and the 2nd week of September there should be heavy leafleting by all groups from the MAY DAY COLLECTIVE. October 13th would be a moratorium with regional and local actions. November 6th the Washington moratorium with non-violent civil disobedience to be continued on through. Also, support for the August 6-9 Hiroshima-Nagasaki demonstrations. This proposal was passed.

June 27, 1971 0930 hrs - St Michaels Church, Milwaukee.

The regional workshops were held at above time. In the regional workshop encompassing the L.A. area, all delegates from the L.A. area were present. Things under discussion and presented by Donald KALISH were: A coordinating committee be set up. Actions to be discussed; both regional and local. The setting up of a newsletter. Actions both regional and local in addition to those with dates already decided upon. A regional meeting within the L.A. area to be held and discussion on the NWRO and the Federal Assistance Program. Organization and working with Local #535.

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The main push from delegates in regional meeting from the L.A. area came from Irving SARNOFF, Patty PARMALEE, Marilyn KATZ, Dorothy HEALEY, Chuck ADAMS, and Donald KALISH.

A discussion was held around conferences to be held nationally. It was not decided by this body if these conferences should be called monthly or every three months. Don KALISH suggested the setting up of a newsletter, which he felt was of primary importance, and that meetings could be held as often as members on the Coordinating Committee felt was necessary. These could possibly be extended every three months. Another proposal was put forth from this body that instead of the Coordinating Council meeting in one location that representatives from a certain geographical area meet within that area. Some short discussion was held on this and it was decided that at this time that individuals present at this regional workshop from the San Diego area should go to the L.A. area for any type of conference. Irving SARNOFF stated that the PAC in L.A. was far better set up and equipped to deal with a regional conference. The date for this undecided at this time. In a later discussion with Elsie MCNJAR, Irving SARNOFF told her to try and obtain the Immaculate Heart Church for a regional conference to be held on July 17th. It was decided that local actions to support the NWRO to defeat the Federal Assistance Program would be supported and acted upon. Also, actions local and regional. These in addition to the dates proposed. A newsletter would also be set up.

Marilyn KATZ stated that this body had not gotten around to discussing the "set the date" action which had been asked by the North Vietnamese. There was much arguing and bullshitting from this group with nothing constructive coming out of it. KATZ appeared to be extremely disturbed. It was decided by the L.A. delegates that at the Coordinating Council to be held this p.m. when the conference ended that KATZ and PARMALEE would be the two representatives from the L.A. area who would stay and attend this meeting.

[redacted] stated he would not be returning to the L.A. area until one week later than the rest of the delegates. He was traveling on [redacted] were driving back [redacted]

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There was also some discussion on the NPAC document. Irving SARNOFF stated that he did not trust the Trotskyites, but they were a means of mobilizing mass actions and getting people out onto the streets. He felt that if it had to be done it had to be done. His personal differences with them could be softened at this time. This group then broke to go back to the main body.



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The session of June 26 was chaired by Patty PARMALEE. Irving SARNOFF stated Patty PARMALEE had handled it extremely well, although she was quite nervous and quite frightened about the whole deal.

When the main body reconvened for the plenary session the first speaker was Dick GREGORY. He was accompanied by the folksinger, Odeta. GREGORY went into an amusing account of the Pentagon Papers, the American government, and even discussed should certain individuals wish to go crazy they should go crazy all the way and elect Calley for President. GREGORY stated the U.S. was heading for one of it's most severe depressions, and that he had lived through a depression and was still here. It was only the rich that were jumping out of the windows. He also asked for a national boycott around Christmas time against turkeys and against buying. He stated if this was done and accepted by this body this would be the first time that poor people would have a good Christmas. He also asked for a general strike and general action against General Motors. He told the young people at this conference that they were the deciding factor as to whether he would continue his 60 day fast. He stated that he had fasted and made the commitment that he would not eat any more food until the Vietnam War was over, and so it was up to this body of young people that the actions in Washington which had culminated in the arrest of approximately 11,000 people was rather fantastic. Particularly when you took into consideration that during these arrests the cops had not busted one single individual for possession of pills or drugs. He hit heavily at the Vietnam Veterans coming back to the U.S. who had become addicted to drugs while in Vietnam. He stated that families of GIs who were killed in Vietnam were paid \$10,000 and he felt they should at least receive \$50,000. This should be made retroactive to the Korean War, not just for the Vietnam War.

The next speaker was Beulah SANDERS from NWRO. Just a few seconds after she started to speak, approximately 1/3 of the individuals attending this conference started to walk out of the room. SANDERS became extremely uptight and stated that she would not speak unless they all sat down and they were not going to do this to her. Approximately 1/2 of those leaving then sat down. By this time SANDERS appeared to be extremely angry and walked away from the podium.

The next speaker stated that next on discussion was the structure of the coordinating committee. From national organizations there should be two representatives on the Coordinating Committee. From large cities there should be four representatives. From smaller cities there should be one representative, and from regional cities there also should be one representative. When the steering committee

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had first been set up, the four people who had been selected to serve on this had been William DOUTHARD, Rennie DAVIS, Sidney PECK, and Ron YOUNG. Jack SPIEGEL then recommended increasing members to the steering committee from trade unionists and from the labor movement. It was voted upon and passed that the steering committee be empowered to invite non-white groups to participate on the Coordinating Committee and to also pay their expenses to wherever the Coordinating Committee was meeting. There were organizations of non-whites who were not represented at this conference. This included the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.

A proposal came from New York to pay expenses of poor whites who wished to attend the Coordinating Council. This was passed. A proposal was put forth that the participation on the Coordinating Committee by the New York regions should be limited to 20% of their elected at large. This was passed. A proposal that the steering committee to consist of only 40 members was also passed. Sidney LENS then put forth a proposal that the coordinating committee also make the decisions on who and how many were on the steering committee. This was passed. New England proposed one additional coordinator from the national staff should be on the coordinating council. This also tied into the fact that there should also be a woman on the coordinating council. This was passed. A proposal was put forth to support Father GROPPi in his political fight against the Archbishop. This was passed unanimously. The amendment to this was whereas a call was issued for a Christmas boycott of Christmas and against General Motors with PCPJ support, that this be sent to the Coordinating Council. This was passed.

Next under discussion came the leadership guidelines. A proposal was put forth that a newspaper of organization for the productions of a newspaper of organization for the productions of a newspaper be worked out by the Coordinating Council. This was passed. The question was then raised on memberships of organizations. The speaker stated that from the Los Angeles area had come a request for individuals to be able to become members of the PEACE ACTION COALITION and that this would expand and strengthen the movement. There was some debate on this and Irving SARNOFF then asked Marilyn KATZ to go and to speak on this. KATZ stated from the podium that the membership would not necessarily have to be of a large fee for membership. It could be approximately \$5.00 per year and this would bring other people into the movement. The question was raised that this would be discriminating against the poor who wouldn't have the membership fee and a suggestion was made that these individuals would only be asked to make a donation to the PEACE ACTION COALITION as to how much they could afford. The recommendation was then made that these proposals be referred to the committee with recommendations that it be implemented. This was passed. It was then proposed that due to the lateness of the hour and due to the proposals that had not been voted upon for actions that these be passed over to the Coordinating Committee to be acted upon. This was passed and this conference was then adjourned.



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During one of the Caucus meetings, one unidentified individual stated that from the workshops and the discussions that would take place in there, these had already been laid out by Sidney PECK. Irving SARNOFF told Evelynne PERRY that the WORLD COUNCIL FOR PEACE had accepted the financial responsibility for the International mailing and that until information was received from James FOREST no international mailing could be sent out. The WORLD COUNCIL FOR PEACE had already promised a budget which Evelynne PERRY must operate within. Dorothy HEALEY stated prior to this conference stating that Jim DANN from the PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY had been sent to China and was working in the San Francisco area. HEALEY also told several members of the L.A. delegation that Jane FONDA had a package of documents which explained from the very beginning her involvement with the movement. It detailed every meeting she had attended, even the meeting she had attended with Dorothy HEALEY. HEALEY stated that this was just an FBI man's dream. Blanche SPINDEL asked her if Jane FONDA was stupid or naive and HEALEY replied, "She's naive, although the documents now had supposedly been destroyed."

One proposal was made to the plenary session that strong protest be sent to China and to Russia for their support of the right wing government in Pakistan. PARMALLEE suggested that this be sent to the Coordinating Council for further discussion or action. This was passed.

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Those individuals who appeared to be in the leadership at this conference were as follows: Sidney PECK, Abe FEINGLASS, Pauline ROSEN, William DOUTHARD.

The West-Southwest regional proposals were presented by Irving SARNOFF (Exhibit #20). Exhibit #21 which deals with the new American movement was mentioned very briefly during one of the caucuses. SARNOFF exhibited great interest in this

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During the plenary sessions and political speeches, [redacted] did not always attend.

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[redacted]  
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According to SARNOFF, he had first been directed into one meeting and then into another. PARMALEE complained bitterly of the same thing happening to her.

[redacted] gave her address as [redacted]  
telephone number [redacted]

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In a conversation with [redacted] when the L.A. delegation arrived back in L.A. [redacted] stated that he knew [redacted]

[redacted] He stated that he knew [redacted] and there was some connection between [redacted]  
From a previous conversation with [redacted] indicated that during the conference in Milwaukee [redacted]

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[redacted] was a friend of the people [redacted]

There were also two delegates, not identified, from Isla Vista at the Milwaukee Conference. One male and one female.

End of report.

7-15-71:jjs

cc:FBI

Name:  
Date:

DIRECTOR, FBI

12/14/71

SAC, WFO

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, aka  
ET AL (TRAVEL OF DEFENDANTS)  
(OO:CG)  
(Bufile 176-1410)  
(CGfile 176-5 Sub C)  
(WFOfile 176-84) (P)

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER  
SM - PCPJ  
(OO:NY)  
(Bufile 100-38441)  
(NYfile 100-121672)  
(WFOfile 40-176) (RUC)

Re WFOlet and LHM, 11/5/71, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies, for Chicago  
three copies and for New York one copy of an LHM dated and  
captioned as above.

SAs observing the arrest of DELLINGER were

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5-Bureau (Enc. 8)  
2-Chicago (Enc. 3)  
1-New York (Enc. 1) (Info)  
3-WFO  
(1- 176-76) (DELLINGER)

EAW:11h

(11)

176-76-97

Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized \_\_\_\_\_  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed \_\_\_\_\_

Washington, D. C. 20535  
December 14, 1971

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER

Representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Dellinger in attendance at a rally sponsored by the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) on October 26, 1971, at the Sylvan Theater on the Washington Monument grounds.

PCPJ describes itself as being headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over 100 organizations to combat the issues of war, racism, poverty and repression.

At the conclusion of the program, Dellinger and [redacted] convicted Chicago Seven Conspiracy trial defendant, were observed to lead a group of 800 - 1000 persons in a march toward the White House. At 5:05 p.m., Dellinger, Davis, and others were observed to seat themselves in the intersection of 15th Street at Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, where they were arrested by the Metropolitan Police Department.

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A review of records of the United States Superior Court, Washington, D. C., on December 8, 1971, revealed that Dellinger was arrested October 26, 1971, for obstructing the road. Records further revealed that on November 17, 1971, Dellinger, case number 61400-A71, forfeited \$25 collateral in the United States Superior Court for the District of Columbia on the above charge.

8-Bureau (176-1410)  
3-Chicago (176-5 Sub C)  
1-New York (100-121672) (Info)  
3-WFO (176-84)

(1- 176-76) (DELLINGER)

(1- 10-176) (DELLINGER)

This document contains neither  
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EAW:11h  
(15)